Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LX. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13 1844. NO. 12.

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 4, 1844

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the benefits and blessings which our country under his kind Providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having performed the high and important function of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any act of violence, or the manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws.

The great and inestimable right of suffrage, has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election is not less true, than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled from time to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrage; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, every where possesses the American mind, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men.

We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognizing in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the people, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity. The great objection which has always prevailde against the election, by the people, of their Chief Executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the entire Government. A security against this, is found not only in the fact above alluded to, but in the additional fact that we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty-six states; no one of which has power to control the election. The popular vote in each State is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by the Electoral College, without reference to the decision of the other States.

The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the election, is regulated by the laws of each state; and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is that, unlike what might be the results under a consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single states, without disturbing, to any dangerous extent, the tranquility of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy; each member of which is supreme—as to all matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal peace and happiness—while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all, the protection of its citizens, in matters not domestic—has been so far crowned with complete success.

The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and, under the guide and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospect of that future we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure of effort which may be made to alienate the states, or the people of the states, in sentiment and feeling, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred observance of the guaranties of the Constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard of jeopardy.

The guarantee of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness, these are the great and important guarantees of the Constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean.

The only formidable impediment in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative, the ability of Representatives from that remote region to come up to the capitol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of Federal legislation. Thus it is, that in the progress of time, the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system of Government be extended to now distant and uninhabited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist us in the great work of advancing the standard of civilization, and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Fath oerf the Universe for his wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.

One of the strongest objections which has been urged against confederacies, by writers on government, is the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign governments, or the people of foreign states, either in their local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or endangered the safety of the whole confederacy. We cannot hope to be entirely exempt from such attempts on our peace and safety. The United States are becoming too important in population and resources not to attract the observation of other nations. It therefore may, in the progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in the states in which they may prevail, and in no degree affecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully, but secretly, encouraged with a view to undermine the Union.

Such opinions may become the foundation of political parties, until at last the conflict of opinion, producing an alienation of friendly feeling among the people of the different States, may involve in one general destruction the happy institutions under which we live. It should ever be borne in mind that what is true in regard to individuals, is equally so in regard to States. An interference of one in the affairs of another is the fruitful source of family dissensions and neighborhood disputes; and the same cause affects the peace, happiness and prosperity of States. It may be most devoutly hoped that the good sense of the American People will ever be ready to repel all such attempts should they ever be made.

There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last annual Message to Congress. With all the Powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly terms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened and important quarter of the globe ever been, apparently, more firmly established. The conviction that peace is the true Policy of nations, would seem to be growing and becoming deeper amongst the enlightened every where, and there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiments, and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Amongst these the first and most effective are no doubt the strict observance of justice, and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment in reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfil them on our part in regard to others.

Since the close of the last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the secretary of State and Her Brittannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definite conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that territory.

The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would continue places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the ægis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home.

In this latter respect, the British Government has been much more careful of the interest of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrants repose in safety under the panoply of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor, and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them that all cause of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be, with the greatest promptitude, removed—that it must be regarded as cause of regret that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene.

It is true that, in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to are, altogether, insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they nevertheless—more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, and of their being engaged in the slave trade—deeply affect the sensibilities of this government and people.

Great Britain having recognized her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon the subject, as to all cases prior to the Treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, fall with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the Joint committee appointed by the two gravernments to run the dividing line, established by the treaty of Washsngton, were, unfortunately, much delayed in the commencement of the season by the failure of Congress at the last session, to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party, and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all other European powers; with each, and all of whom, it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia, the great northern power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have, through so many years, marred her prosperity; while Austria the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other powers of Europe reap a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two Houses of Congress in my message of December last, that instructions had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin to negotiate a treaty with the Germanic States composing the Zoll Verein, if it could be done—stipulating, as far as it was practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading articles of agricultural production; and yielding in return on our part, a reduction of duties on such articles the production of their industry as should not come into competition, or but a limited one, with articles the product of our manufacturing industry.

The Executive, in giving such instructions, considering itself as acting in strict conformity with the wishes of Congress, as made known through several measures which it had adopted; all directed to the accomplishment of this important result. The treaty was, therefore, negotiated by which essential reductions were secured in the duties levied by the Zoll Verein, on tobacco, rice and lard, accompanied by a stipulation for the admission of raw cotton free of duty. In exchange for which highly important concessions, a reduction of duties imposed by the law of the United States on a variety of articles, most of which were admitted free of all duty under the act of Congress commonly called the Compromise law, and but few of which were produced in the United States, was stipulated for on our part.

This treaty was communicated to the Senate at an early day of its last session, but not acted upon until near its close; when, for the want, as I am bound to presume, of full time to consider it, it was laid upon the table. This procedure had the effect of virtually rejecting it, in consequence of a stipulation contained in the treaty, that its ratifications should be exchanged on or before a day which has already passed. The Executive acting upon the fair inference that the Senate did not intend its absolute rejection, gave instructions to our Minister at Berlin to re-open the negotiation, so far as to obtain an extension of time for the exchange of ratifications. I regret, however, to say that his efforts in this respect have been unsuccessful. I am nevertheless not without hope that the great advantages which were intended to be secured by the treaty may yet be realized.

I am happy to inform you that Belgium has, by an "arrete royale," issued in July last, assimulated the flag of the United States to her own; so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. This measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest; the trade having heretofore been carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of the system relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definite intelligence has yet been received from our Minister, of the conclusion of the treaty with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that the mission will be crowned with success.

With Brazil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing Empire and the United States, is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will shyuld continue to be cultivated between them.

The Republic of New Grenada still withholds, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge of Affairs, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result, indemnity in the case of the brig 'Morris.' And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, for the payment of $18,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case, has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late Minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United States, without having effected an adjustment in the second claim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on ground altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms; and, in the event of a failure to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive at as early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted to the attention of Congress the Convention with the Republic of Peru, of the 17th of March, 1841, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against that Republic; but no definite action was taken upon the subject. I again invite to it your attention and promp action.

In my last Annual Message, I felt it my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas, which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said, that after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question.—The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace.

Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the beligerents against us; and as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which it must have been obvious to all, that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers, which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both the billigerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known disposition of Texas, and invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

Since your last session Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made or proposes to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats, revolting to humanity, and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of Annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings, and it felt to be due, as well to itself as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican government upon the subject.

This was accordingly done; as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States Envoy to Mexico. Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer, a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquility. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it.

The country is settled with emigrants from the U. States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathise with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in the struggles, however energetic the action of government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclination of those numerous tribes them lead invariably to war whenever pretext exists.

Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this government or People for negotiating the treaty? What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her.—The independence of Texas was recognised by several of the leading powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and People decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith than was violated? what rule of political morals trampled under foot?

So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measures should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to reconquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight—now nine—years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the meantime, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that younger republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the central government has, heretofore, manifested itself in some of these provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season.

The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have had no right—no power—no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance; while to have proposed in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico.

This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that the Republic was an independant State. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented in this, the spirit of our people, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power of our own Continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretention of claim by a third power, to control the free will of the power with whom we treat; devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that, the People of the United States will be ready to brave all consequence, sooner than submit to such condition.

As no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a promp settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas has adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms, and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced tho course of the Executive. The treaty which had thus been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which were urged, against it, was found to consist in the fact that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States.—However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best expounders of public sentiment.

No definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People. The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and the people upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American People, and that until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to inform you that no such invasion has taken place, and I trust that, whatever your action may be upon it. Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients, in preference to those of arms.

The decision of the people and States on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration, By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation, and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the people, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the people and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately.

It may be hoped that, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared all collateral issues may be avoided. Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 to be paid with the exception of a sum falling short of $400,000, exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since your last session to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remain unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination, on the part of her Government and people, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system, while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coast-wise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develope themselves upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this Government in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter, no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respects with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act, any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed, to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed through their respective organs, on the terms of the annexation I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place in reference to it since the adjournment of Congress, between the U. States, Texas, and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th November, 1843, have been transmitted through our Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but, although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our Representatives at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States acting under the orders of our Government; and the forcible entry into the Custom house at Bryarly's Landing, on Red river, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subject, will be found among the accompaning documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and after the payment of upwards of $7,000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than $5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of $2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of $7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year.

Should the Treasury Notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Goverement has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well regulated system of finance, the Goverement has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debt of the Revolution and the last war with Great Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modifications (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorise the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities, which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago where offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incidental to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government.

All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and too extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania every where seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun by an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment.

The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The government, through its revenue, has, at all times, an important part to perform in connection with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter, or aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriation to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority, and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravegance until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results.

In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country.

Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole, and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government, without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress, and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications to which he particularly alludes.—Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction.

The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well established policy of the government which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operations of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that, the remains of the formidable tribes which were once the masters of this country, will in their transition from the savage state to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well directed philantrophy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operation great efficiency, but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs into two Bureaus. The subjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar,

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officers in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of consideration, whether Congress should or not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the Department, for the last four years have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly $500,000 existed against this department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy.

The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system.—There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury.

Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought gradually than by sudden changes, and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a large direction is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed.

Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purpose of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water-courses, lakes, and ports of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war-vessels when needed; and would of themselves constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad.

We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steamships to their naval armaments, and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government, and it will not, I trust, appear out of place for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow citizens, who, from time to time, have been drawn to the Seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality.

The Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection nor the respect of the world. At the same time the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed, accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and distributing agents—The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting in the last four years to upward of 120,000 000 dolls., have been collected and disbursed, thro' the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure, under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals, without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found from time to time, sojourneying within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period, questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of the country have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved.

The credit of the Government which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform, in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived, and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing, and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded.

My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive not destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity.

I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in doing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1844.

A CURSING SCENE IN IRELAND.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar has published in the Banner of Ulster, a heart rending recital of a scene at which the awful anathema of the Romish Church was pronounced by a priest in a chapel in the glens of Antrim, against several persons who were charged with being teachers of the Bible in schools. It is really with hesitation and shuddering that we insert this horrible product of Popish blasphemy, and we should not do our own or our readers feelings the detriment necessarily occasioned by its bare perusal, were it not a still greater injury to public morality to keep from the light so fearful a specimen of the profligacy of modern Rome.

THE PRIEST'S CURSE.—May God Omnipotent and all his saints curse them with the curse with which the devil and his angels are cursed. Let them be destroyed out of the land of the living. Let the vilest of deaths come upon them, and let them descend alive into the pit. Let their seed be destroyed from the earth; By hunger, and thirst, and nakedness, and all distress let them perish. May they have all misery, and pestilence, and torment. Let all that they have be cursed. Always, and everywhere, let them be cursed. Cursed let them be, sleeping and waking. Hungering, and eating and drinking, let them be cursed. Within and without, let them be cursed. By land and by sea, let them be cursed. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, let them be cursed. Let their eyes become blind, let their ears become deaf, let their mouth become dumb, let their tongue cleave to their jaws, let not their hands handle, let not their feet walk. Let all the members of ther body be cursed. Cursed let them be, standing, lying, from this time forth forever; and thus let their candle be extinguished in the presence of God, at the day of judgment. Let their burial be with dogs and asses. Let hungry wolves devour their corpses. Let the devil and his angels be their companions for ever. Amen, amen, so be it, so let it be."—*One of the authorized Romish curses as published in the Roman Pontifical, and in Marlene de Antipuis Ecclesiae, &c., Vol. 2d, p. 325.*

Dr. Edgar says, "When the fatal Sabbath came, all was terror and alarm; one unfortunate young woman who had been persecuted by her friends into submission, was brought forward as a penitent before the whole congregation. The priest made a long and violent harangue, preparatory to the deadly curse, in which he told them, that having held forth in vain the warning of an excommunicated man, and having long delayed the execution of the sentence, for which a letter from his bishop empowered him, he was now compelled to proceed. During his address he was excited, vociferous, and drank twice. Many of the congregation were in tears, and when he read the names of those to be cursed, two men besought him to delay, for another week, the terrible vengeance against one of the number because his friends hoped before another Sabbath he would do all the priest required. The work of terror went on—alarm and horror increased fearfully among the assembled crowd—and when, at length, the priest of Anti-christ repeated the names of the doomed, and, ringing the bell, pronounced his curse, and God's curse, on all who would work in the same field, eat at the same table, or hold any intercourse with the accursed teachers of the Irish Bible, the overburdened feelings of his affrighted people could no longer be restrained, but burst forth in exclamation and crying. Those alone can have any proper idea of the scene who know the depth of Romish superstition, and the deadly fear of the priest which reigns in every Romish heart. As athletic men, with trembling voice and affrighted look, told me of the curse accompanying the extinguishing of the light, Scott's terrific cursing scene rose before me in all its horrors; my imagination saw the grisly priest Brian quenching the burning cross in the bubbling blood, and heard from his hoarse and hollow voice:

> "As dies in hissing gore the spark
> Quench thou his light, destruction dark."

Errors in the treatment of Horses.—Where a horse shys, or sheers at some unaccustomed object, which all young horses will do, never speak sharply, or worse than that, strike him, if you would avoid his starting the next time he sees the same or a similar object. Almost any horse may be brought to a confirmed habit of shying by such treatment. What should be done, then? Check him to a walk; give him time to see the object, and he will take little or no notice of it.

If a horse stumbles or trips it is a common practice to strike him for that. This will not mend his habits of tripping and stumbling, but will add to them, if he has spirit, that of springing forward with dangerous quickness whenever it occurs; as he will expect the lash to follow as a matter of course. The remedy, if it can be called one is to keep an eye upon the road, and where from stones or unevenness the failing is apprehended, tighten the reins and enliven the horse, but never strike him after the accident.

As you would save the strength and wind of your horse drive slow up hill, and as you would save his limbs, and your own, drive slowly down hill.

Never wash off your horse with cold water when he is hot, or let him drink it freely in that state. If the water is quite warm it will not hurt him.

Do not permit the smith, when he shoes your horse, to cut out any portion of the soft part, or what is called the frog of the foot—this is apt to gradually draw in the quarters of the hoof and cripple the animal—and is recommended only by the smooth appearance it gives to the bottom of the hoof, which is more apt to catch a round stone in the crook of the shoe than otherwise.

Do not feed with grain, especially corn, when a horse is warm, or *very much* fatigued; if you do you may founder and ruin him.

If you want your horse to last, and your carriage also, drive slow.

Do not keep a horse too fat, or too lean, as either disqualify him for hard labour.

The more kindness and good temper is extended to a horse, the better will he behave in return. Bad temper and bad habits come generally from bad usage.—TURF BOOK.—*Farmer's Monthly Visiter.*

PROFANE SWEARING.—"Gentlemen never swear." So said Washington, who, we believe, never allowed profane swearing in his presence or in his hearing, while in command of the army of the Revolution.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Street

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,		......	$0 50
"	"	Two "	...... 0 75
"	"	Three "	...... 1 00
"	"	Three months,	...... 3 00
"	"	Six "	...... 6 00
"	"	Twelve "	...... 10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	....	$6 00
" " " Six months,	....	5 00

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 9, 1844.

The Tolls on the Main Line and the Revenue of the State.

In a former paper we endeavored to show what effect a liberal reduction of Tolls would have upon the business on our Main line, the revenue of the State, and the business of Pittsburgh. We propose to look somewhat further into this matter. Since the publication of those remarks we have gathered some other information bearing on it, which is worth noticing. We commence with

FLOUR. The total number of bbls of Flour shipped east from this city for the year from December 1st, 1843, to November 30th, 1844, is 110,452½ bbls. Now, we would like to know why that amount may not be increased to 400 or 500,000 bbls in 1845? And we would be glad to be informed whether, if 500,000 bbls of Flour were carried next year at one-half the tolls now charged, the revenue from that one article would not be increased nearly one hundred and fifty per cent? Does any one suppose that quantity of flour could not be attracted to this route? We differ with him. Look at Akron, O.—no less than 123,118 bbls of Flour were manufactured there alone, of which perhaps more than 100,000 bbls found its way to the seaboard and Canada. Look at Brighton, Pa., Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont counties, O., Brooke, Ohio and Marshall counties, Va., and many other sections where Flour is largely manufactured. A great deal of their Flour is shipped to New Orleans, which would go to Philadelphia if it could be carried at a more moderate cost. But facts are the *settlers* in an argument after all. Well then, we know certainly, for we have it from the captains of canal boats running from this city to Cleveland, that many of the millers on that route are anxious to ship their Flour in this direction, and we were told by one of them a day or two since that a number of them wanted to contract with him to carry their flour next year. Vast quantities of Flour can be attracted from the Valley of the Muskingum. From 30 to 40,000 bbls ought to come from Brooke Co., Va., alone. It must be remembered that the exports of Flour to New Orleans from Missouri, Illinois, and the country on the Upper Mississippi, as well as from the States lying toward the mouth of the Ohio, are increasing with wonderful rapidity; and from their proximity and easier access to that market are driving Flour and other produce from the upper Ohio out of it. Another market must be found, and Philadelphia and Baltimore are the nearest, best and easiest of access. Our canal is the direct route, and to it, if encouraged, will Flour and every other description of produce flow. The same may be said of the Cotton of Tennessee and North Alabama, the Hemp and Tobacco of Kentucky and Ohio. Brooke Co., Va., formerly sent nearly all its Flour to New Orleans; now there is an evident leaning to Philadelphia, and a considerable quantity from the mills of Brown & Gist, R. Waugh, and others, passed through this city this fall. Of the 110,000 bbls shipped last year, perhaps one-third came from the mills at Brighton, Beaver Co. There is one particular reason why it is advantageous to send Flour by this route, and that is, the beautiful order in which it can be delivered in Philadelphia or Baltimore. A section boat can load at any point on the Ohio canal and make a trip to either city without a transhipment of cargo.

We might enumerate other articles and show that the same effect would be produced. But we shall confine our remarks to one more only, and we select one which does not, and will not come, at all, till it is brought here by some direct encouragement.—We allude to *Pig Lead*. Carelessly as the imports by river were reported for most of the year, they show that 21,045 pigs of lead were imported into this city from March 7th, to date. We are not aware that one pound was shipped to the east all last year, and as none of it was shipped down the Ohio, all but a fraction has been or will be consumed, principally in the manufacture of white lead.—Now, in this instance as we endeavored to show of Cotton in a former paper, why cannot the rates of Toll and freight be sufficiently modified to make it an object for the smelters in the lead regions, or their agents in St. Louis, to ship it here for a market, or, in case of failure to find that, to send forward? We are sure that our manufacturers would rather purchase here if the stock was ample, than run the risk of a distant market with all the charges and commissions incident to purchasing by an agent, the risk of carriage, &c. But there is another reason why it would be advantageous merely as an article of freight. The quantity of wool sent forward last year was 3,166,969 lbs., or, estimating a bale at 180 lbs., their average weight, 17,594 bales. This article from its bulk is very difficult to stow away, but if a boat were loaded with wool and pig lead, a great deal more could be freighted of the former and the latter to the carrier would be clear gain, while the Tolls would accrue to the state.—The latter now gets nothing at all, but if the Tolls were ever so trifling the Revenue would be benefitted.

Nothing can be clearer than that, not only would the state directly reap a harvest from such a course of policy as this, but indirectly, also, for it would powerfully stimulate the trade of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, increasing their wealth and proportionately enhancing their ability to contribute to the support of the state, which, we need not remind our readers, is in a sorry condition, financially considered. We submit these remarks to the consideration of the public and the Canal Commissioners.

☞The Harrisburg Intelligencer of the 4th says: "The Electorial College of Pennsylvania assembled to-day at the Capitol, and cast their 26 votes for JAMES K. POLK and GEO. M. DALLAS as President and Vice President of the United States." Wilson M'Candless, Esq., was chosen President of the College.

☞The Electorial College of Ohio met in Columbus on the 3d inst., and organized by choosing Hon. THOMAS CORWIN President. Their vote was cast of course for HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

☞Hon. THOMAS CORWIN was chosen U. S. Senator from Ohio by the Legislature of that state, on the 5th inst. He had 60 votes and the Locofoco candidate, David F. Disney, 46 votes. Mr. Corwin's term commences on the 3d of March, 1845. At the same time Hon. Ebenezer Lane was re-elected to his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

INDIANA.—The Indiana State Journal, published at Indianapolis, furnishes us with the official vote in Indiana. Mr. Polk received 70,181 and Mr. Clay 67,867. Mr. Polk's majority 2,314. Mr. Birney received 2,106 votes.

LOUISIANA.—Official returns from all the parishes in this State but two,—De Soto and Caddo,—show a majority for Mr. Polk of 656. The parish of De Soto is reported to have given a Locofoco majority of 86, and Caddo a Whig majority of 55. If these reports are correct Mr. Polk's majority in the State is 687.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1844.

In *Senate*, nothing of importance was transacted except the election of Chaplain. The Rev. Septimus Tustin was elected. He is a highly respected clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and has been chaplain several years.

In the *House*, notices were given of intentions to bring in bills to reduce duties on Railroad iron, and on cotton bagging and gunny cloth, and of a bill to reduce the rates of postage.

Mr. Duncan asked leave to bring in his bill to make choice of the Electors of President and Vice President on the same day in all the States in the Union. Mr. Duncan asked for the ayes and nays upon the motion, which being ordered, 179 members voted in the affirmative, and none in the negative.

The House then went into election of Chaplain, and after several ballotings, the Rev. Wm Daily, (Methodist,) received 104 votes, and was declared elected. The House then adjourned.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5th, 1844.

Nothing was done of any interest in either House. Both adjourned till to-day, (Monday,) in order to give the members time to settle down, and the presiding officers an opportunity to prepare the Standing Committees which will then be announced. The National Intelligencer, of Friday says: "Thus far, there is every indication of the present being a calm and comparatively quiet session."—Members continued to reach the seat of Government.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The N. O. Bee of the 27th, contains some very important news from Mexico. It appears that a serious difficulty has occurred between Wilson Shannon, Esq., our Minister, and that Government. The former addressed a letter to the Mexican Government protesting against the proposed invasion of Texas, and especially against the manner in which it was to be made. To this the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied, denying the right of the United States or any foreign government to interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic.

Gov. Shannon, in answer, characterizes the Secretary's letter as being grossly offensive, inasmuch as it charges the United States, its government and people, with falsehood, trickery, intrigue and designs of the most dishonorable character. Gov. Shannon alleges that the note of the Secretary is so gross in its character, so offensive that he can only demand that it be at once withdrawn.

The Mexican Minister replies with the utmost warmth. He treats the earlier part of Mr. Shannon's correspondence as being supercilious and offensive, justifies all that he has himself written, protests that the Mexican Government has done, and is doing, all that it can to prevent a rupture with the U. States, but that affairs have reached such a crisis that it is necessary for his government to speak out plainly before the world. He therefore declines to withdraw the note.

The Bee, noticing the correspondence, says that the reply of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Rejon, is couched in courteous and respectful terms. It enters into an elaborate examination of the various topics embraced in Mr. Shannon's letter, and attempts to refute the grounds of the protest.

The Bee adds—

We learn further, that the American Minister Plenipotentiary, Wilson Shannon, Esq., has temporarily suspended all his official relations with the Mexican Government.

The British Minister at Mexico thought the matter sufficiently serious to send the frigate Spartan to the Balize, with despatches to his government.—Mr. Shannon availed himself of the opportunity to lay before the U. S. Government a statement of what had transpired.

Another formidable revolution had broken out in the state of Jalisco, and Santa Anna, at the head of 8500 men and 20 field pieces, was on his way to the scene of action.

Destruction of the Cumberland Valley R. Road Bridge by Fire—Loss of Lives.

This splendid bridge, over a mile long, opposite Harrisburgh, was accidentally set on fire, it is supposed by a spark from a Locomotive on the 4th inst about 2 o'clock P. M. It was constructed with a railway on top, and carriage ways and foot paths beneath. The fire broke out between the 3d and 4th piers from the west, and spread with great rapidity in both directions. All attempts to extinguish it were unavailing, and as a last resource it was attempted to blow it up ahead of the flames, but failing in that a number of men endeavored to cut it in two about the centre—they were forced to abandon that point, and another attempt was made about the middle of the 5th span from the eastern end.—When the fire reached this point, the bridge gave way at the 4th pier instead of the 5th as was expected, precipitating some 50 men and boys into the river. Two men were instantly killed and a number very seriously injured by being bruised, having their limbs broken, &c. The bridge was not insured, and cost, one account says $85,000, another $130,000, which is most probable. The loss to the Company is a severe one, and it may be long before it is repaired. No interruption to travel will be caused by this misfortune.

☞The Cincinnati Herald, the Liberty organ, says:

"Some have imagined that defeat would be the dissolution of the Whig party. *The imagination is groundless.* The final result will show, that of two millions and a half voters, the Whig party numbers nearly one half. Will it disband in view of such a fact? The contest was too close to furnish much cause of exultation to Democrats, or of despondency to the Whigs."

This is true. Defeat, by such fraudulent means, has only brought strength to the Whig party, and laid the foundation of decay to our Locofoco opponents.

WHIGS OF LANCASTER.

The Whigs and Anti-masons of Lancaster city recently held a meeting, and adopted resolutions upon the present state of public affairs, and the situation of the party. The first expresses unwavering attachment to the principles of Henry Clay, and love for, and gratitude to, that great statesman.

The second declares a determination to abide by the great principles of the Whig party, and to maintain its present organization, as the only means by which success can be rendered certain or their triumph permanent.

The third expresses an honest (and, in our opinion, a well founded,) pride in the efforts of Lancaster county.

The fourth re-asserts adherence to a protective tariff, restriction of the veto, strict accountability of Government officers, and an uncompromising hostility to the annexation of Texas.

The fourth and fifth follow *in extenso*:

Resolved, That inasmuch as we have good reason to believe that Henry Clay was defeated, and the wishes of the American People thwarted by the votes of foreigners illegally or fraudulently naturalized; and as the same effects may be hereafter produced whenever unscrupulous demagogues or mercenary partizans may desire to carry out their selfish views, we shall endeavor to effect such change in the present naturalization laws, and the passage of such other laws as shall effectually prevent the recurrence of so grevious an evil.

Resolved, That in announcing our determination to advocate a reform in the laws which regulate the naturalization of foreigners, we disclaim any intention or desire to interfere with the religious opinions or principles of any man. We recognize in its fullest extent the right which the Constitution and Laws guarantee to every one —the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Our friends in Lancaster have taken the only wise course in resolving to maintain their organization unimproved. We are of opinion that an early meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig county committee of correspondence of this county should be held to consult on the present state of the party, and to take measures to preserve the integrity, and promote the usefulness of our organization. This committee composed of two members from each election district in the county, will represent the opinions of the party generally.

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 10, 1844

☞Consistency is a jewel, which appears to be highly valued by the editor of the Pittsburgh American. In his paper of the 2nd inst., the editor speaking of the Whig address, says:

"Nevertheless, one thing is clear to the *Native American party* that these being the views of any portion of the Whigs their true course is to *organize themselves* throughout the county, in each township and district, as *a distinct and entire party*. Let the approvers of this address *herd by themselves*," &c.

* * * * * *

"The line having been therefore drawn by these men, it becomes necessary for the true policy of every American to *organize under his* DISTINCTIVE STANDARD, as a rallying point for every friend of the true interest of his country, *irrespective of all other parties.*"

This is all pretty plain, and was considered by the community, as a virtual abandonment of the Whig organization for the Native American. But a sudden change has come over the spirit of the American The editor in his paper of last Saturday, in introducing Mr. Kennedy's admirable address, says:

"We agree throughout with Mr. Kennedy, that the *Whig party should not forego its organization*, but all must see that it should adopt the one great leading principle of the Native American party, as Mr. Kennedy has done, for by it alone can it carry out its purpose of maintaining the purity of the ballot box."

Can any one tell what has produced this remarkable change?

☞The Spirit of the Age recommends the course of the Liberty party in voting for Birney, and points to it as a good example for the Natives to follow. The operations of the two parties are certainly very similar, and they tend to similar results. The Liberty party has been the means of securing the election of the slave-loving and slave extending candidate, and in hedging up its own way in the emancipation of the unfortunate slaves. The Natives, if they draw off any considerable number of the Whig party, will promote the success of a party and men directly opposed to their object, and the defeat of a party favorable to it. Well may these two parties, then, fraternize and sympathize with each other.

☞We have accounts from most of the electoral colleges. They all cast their votes in accordance with their instructions by the vote of the party electing them. Some absurd reports were abroad that the New York electors would give their votes for Van Buren. They gave them for Polk and Dallas. The electoral votes stand: Clay and Frelinghuysen, 105; Polk and Dallas, 170.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Great interest is taken in this road in New York city at present. The subscription books for stocks have lately been re-opened, and so far with great success. There is now strong hopes the work will be completed. The Courier and Enquirer, in an article on the great advantage of the road to that city, has the following paragraph:

"Within about 30 miles of Lake Erie the road will intersect the Allegheny river, which is navigable during certain months of the year to Pittsburgh, whence an almost uninterrupted navigation is afforded by our great inland rivers to the whole Western country."

This is an argument in favor of the road of more importance to New York than the citizens of that city seem to be aware. If New York ever grasps the trade of the Ohio river, it must be by way of the Allegheny river and Pittsburgh. This is the natural channel. When their road is completed to the Allegheny river, they can either continue it down that river to Pittsburgh, making an entire line of Railroad from the seaboard at New York, to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, or they can improve the Allegheny by dams and slack-water, in the same manner as the Monongahela. These considerations are worthy of their attention. Already the steamboat trade of the Allegheny is large, and is daily increasing.

We stated briefly yesterday the fact that the Pennsylvania Presidential Electors had cast their votes for Polk and Dallas. The Harrisburgh Union says—

In addition to their offical duties, we learn that the electors united in proposing to President Polk the distinguished name of James Buchanan for the appointment of Secretary of State.

The official majority for Polk and Dallas, in Louisiana, is 680. The Plaquemines majority was about 970!!!

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

This is a very plain, business-like document, and gives a satisfactory account of the state of the Navy. From it we learn that the Navy of the United States consists of six ships of the line, one razee, fourteen frigates, twenty-one sloops of war, sixteen brigs and schooners, three store ships, and eight steamers afloat.

There are on the stocks, in an unfinished state, four ships of the line, three frigates, one store ship, an iron steamer at Pittsburgh, and one at the Navy Yard at Washington to be used as a water tank.

It is proposed to employ no ship of the line during the coming year, their use being superceded by frigates. The Secretary recommends an increase of officers and men. With respect to the iron steamer now constructing in this city, the Secretary says:

It is proposed to finish the construction of the frigate St. Lawrence, of the sloops Albany and Germantown, and of the steamer at Pittsburgh.—The estimates from the Bureau of Construction contemplate the completion of these vessels and their equipment. The reasons on which this recommendation is founded are stated by the Chief of the Bureau in his special report.

We mentioned yesterday the destruction by fire of the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, and that several lives were lost by the falling of a portion of the bridge. The following list of persons killed and wounded is copied from the Harrisburg papers:

KILLED.

Mr. Jousling.
A young man named Shoemaker.
A young man named Dumas.
A young man from Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co. name unknown.

WOUNDED.

A son of Mr. Brown, tailor, of Harrisburg, very seriously injured.
Owen McCabe, so dangerously wounded that he is not expected to survive.
Son of Thomas De Moss, a lad about 14 years of age not expected to survive.
John Brown, (boy) dangerously hurt.
Mr. Rhoads—considerably injured.
Mr. Van Camp, badly hurt.
A man unknown, both hands dangerously crushed.

Several persons residents of the Borough, are known to be drowned, but their bodies have not yet been recovered. Others have had their backs broken, and legs and arms crushed; about fifty are killed and wounded.

The Harrisburg Union says:

The bridge was a connecting link in the great chain of improvements between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It has been in use since January, 1839, and was originally constructed at a coast of not less than $100,000. It covered twenty-five piers, a full mile in length But four spans have been preserved. Whilst the loss of the company is, of course, irreparable, the business and travelling community will long have reason to lament the catastrophe.

PUBLIC MONEY.—An official statement of the Treasury shows the amount of public money on deposit in the different Banks of the country, and at the Mints. Amounts deposited in Pittsburgh on the 25th ult. at the Exchange Bank, $164,436,35; at the Pittsburgh Bank, $2,908,88. Whole amount at all the depositories, subject to the draft of the Government, $12,293,287,47.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

From this Report we learn that the income of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1844, was as follows:

Letter postage	$3,676,161 53
Newspaper postage	549,743 83
Fines	135 00
Miscellaneous	11,245 47
	$4,237,285 83

The total amount of expenditures settled and paid during the year were $4,296,,867 70.

On the subject of reducing the present rates of postage the Postmaster General says, that if Congress will provide, by annual appropriations from the public Treasury or otherwise, some $750,000 for the payment of mail transportation over railroads and by steamboats, and will, besides, protect the Department against the abuses of the franking privilege, and the inroads upon its revenue by private expresses, that then the rates of postage may be safely reduced to five and ten cents, which will, in his opinion, yield a sufficient revenue to defray the remaining expenses of the Department, and allow its gradual extension as the demands of the community may require.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico are assuming a very important aspect. Unless Mexico possesses more forbearance and prudence than the Government of the United States, we shall shortly find ourselves involved in a dishonorable war with that power, the ultimate effects of which cannot be foreseen by any human wisdom. The documents on the Texas and Mexican question, accompanying the President's Message, are very important, but too voluminous for our columns, except in a condensed form. The National Intelligencer has commenced their publication, and promises the rest shortly, but in the meantime hastens to lay before the public, in an editorial article, the latest and most important correspondence between Mr. Shannon, our Minister, and the Government of Mexico. This article we copy below, and call to it the attention of all our readers:

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 7.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

Extraordinary as are the main positions taken in that part of the President's Message embracing the relations between the United States, Mexico, and Texas, they do not comprise all that is calculated to surprise or to alarm the thinking part of the public in regard to those relations The documents from the Department of State which *accompanied* the Message are of a character to demand the closest examination by all those whom the people have entrusted with the charge of public affairs, and to deserve a scarcely less attentive perusal from every man capable of feeling an interest in the public peace and honor, or even in his own personal welfare, more or less involved in this question We begin the publication of these highly important official papers to-day, and shall give the remainder of them to our readers as early as we can.

We cannot reach in the present publication, the communication mentioned in the President's Message as having been made to the Mexican Government by Mr. Shannon (our Minister to that Government) on the 14th day of October last. We have it before us, however, and shall proceed to give an abstract of it. We conform in this not only to our want of space, but to our anxiety to put the public instantly in possession of what the Government itself appears not yet to have received —the further correspondence between our Envoy and the Mexican Department of State. This we ourselves obtain in a file of our usual Mexican journals, which reached us yesterday, coming down to the 8th of November—that is, twenty five days later than the date of Mr. Shannon's Protest. We shall give, without comment, the purport both of the first named State paper and of the three others, just received which form its sequel. We need scarcely add, that we have these latter only as published in the Mexican Government paper. That which we have already in English is there fairly translated, however; and we may thence conclude that Mr. Shannon's second letter is given with a like fairness.

Mr. Shannon sets out in the first and main letter (of October 14) by informing Secretary Rejon that the President of the United States "instructs him to protest, in the most solemn form, both against the invasion [of Texas by Mexico] at this time and the manner in which it is proposed to be conducted." He refers to the order of Gen. Woll, issued on the 20th June last, and founded on a governmental decree of the 17th of the same month in 1843. That order announces the renewal of the war against Texas, directs all communication to cease, and denounces as traitors, punishable under the articles of war, all who may be detected in any intercourse. It further gives notice that all who may be found three miles beyond the east bank of the Rio Bravo, will be treated as accomplices with the revolters, traitors to Mexico, and liable to summary military trial and punishment.

What may be expected to be done to the Texans under this order may, he says, be inferred from the fate of the strangers who landed with General Sentmanat. From that act, in time of peace, (says our Minister,) "some 'faint conception may be formed of the barbarous and inhuman spirit in which Gen. Woll's 'order may be expected to be executed." "It was," he continues, "under a decree of a 'similar character, but not so comprehensive 'or barbarous in its provisions," that Fannin and his party were executed. The present order, he insists, amounts to declaring a war of extermination upon Texas and all found there. "Such is the barbarous mode in which 'the Government of Mexico has proclaimed 'to the world it is her intention to conduct the 'war."

Yet what can be her object? The contest "has been virtually suspended for eight years, 'and her resources are known to be so exhausted as to leave her without the means of fulfilling her engagements. One object only can 'be assigned, and that is to defeat the annexation of Texas to the United States. She 'knows full well that the measure is still 'pending, and that the rejection of the treaty 'has but postponed it. She knows that when 'Congress adjourned it was pending in both 'Houses, ready to be taken up and acted on at 'its next meeting, and that it is at present actively canvassed by the people throughout 'the Union She is not ignorant that the decision will in all probability be in its favor, 'unless it should be defeated by some movement exterior to the United States" Such he takes this of Mexico as meant to be.

"The United States cannot," he says "while 'the measure of annexation is pending, stand 'quietly by and permit such results It has 'been a measure of policy long cherished, and 'deemed indispensable to their safety and welfare, and has accordingly been an object steadily pursued by all parties, and the acquisition 'of the territory made the subject of negotiation by almost every administration for the 'last twenty years." This policy proceeded upon the idea that it was improperly surrendered to Spain in 1819, and that it was necessary to us. "The hazard of a conflict of policy 'upon important points, between the United 'States and one of the leading European 'Powers, since the recognition of Texas, has 'rendered the acquisition still more essential 'to their safety and welfare, and accordingly 'increased in proportion the necessity of 'acquiring it." Hence the proposal for annexation made to Texas by us. And shall we now suffer her, after her accession to it, and on the eve of its consummation, thus to be invaded and our joint purposes defeated?

The President, Mr Shannon says, considers Texas in every respect as independent as Mexico, and as competent as she to dispose of part or the whole of her territory. In proof of this, her maintenance of her independence against Mexico and its recognition by leading civilized Powers are referred to. (Indeed, the argument used in what follows may be said to place the legitimacy of the Texan Government on more favorable grounds than that of Mexico; which is intimated to be a military usurpation)

Our very honor, he argues, demands the present interposition: for, if Mexico is offended by the proposed annexation, *we* are the offenders; it was we who proposed it to Texas. Humanity equally commands that we should not allow Mexico to commit the "atrocities which she proposes." If any thing can add to these objections, "it is the fiction, regardless of the 'semblance of reality, to which the Government of Mexico has resorted, as a pretext for 'the decree of 17th June, 1843, and the order 'of General Woll on the 20th June last. Finding nothing in the conduct of the Government 'or people of Texas to justify their barbarous 'character and palpable violation of the laws 'of nations and humanity, it has assumed, in 'wording them, that there is no such Government or community as Texas; that the individuals found there are lawless intruders and 'usurpers, without political existence, who 'may be rightfully treated as pirates and outcasts of society." In place of being these, the argument goes on to show that they came there by the invitation of Mexico herself, and upon her assurances. The history of their settlement there is briefly sketched, and the matter then summed up in the following words: "The Government of Mexico may delude itself by its fictions, but it cannot delude the 'rest of the world. It will be held responsible, 'not by what it may choose to regard as facts, 'but by what are in reality such, and known 'and acknowledged so to be, by all, save it'self."

In view of all this, and of the "bloody and barbarous plan of invasion proclaimed," Mr. Shannon says he is instructed to protest against it all, "as highly injurious and offensive to the United States." Still, nothing of a hostile spirit was meant by the proposed *treaty* with Texas; and, when annexation shall be consummated, this Government will be disposed to settle in the most liberal manner any question of boundary or the like.

The reply of Senor Rejon is of about equal length with the paper just analyzed. It sets out thus: "As the object of this note, revealing the falsehood with which Mexico has so 'long been dealt with, is to force us to suspend 'our intended hostilities against the Texan 'settlers and revolters until the work of annexation shall be completed, the undersigned will be under the necessity of examining its positions."

He then proceeds to give the Mexican version of the history of the settlement and rights of Texas, and of the conduct of the United States and its citizens in the struggle between Mexico and Texas. These facts he connects with the open declaration now made by the President, that the policy and the aim of the U. States have been for twenty years what these proceedings were fit to accomplish—the annexation of Texas. This ingenuous confession (*esta confession paladina*—which may also mean "romantic" or "gallant confession") makes it, he thinks, apparant that the entire revolt of Texas, (all her citizens and soldiers being drawn from the United States,) her declaration of independence, and all the rest, are the deliberate work of this country. If this be so, what reality can there be, he asks, in any of the reasons of justice or humanity now urged? If such things can be avowed, why may not any country foment an insurrection in a neighboring one, send its people thither as citizens, then stimulate it to declare itself independent, and proceed to annex it? In such a plan it may prove "that the United States deludes itself with its own fictions but will be able to deceive nobody else."

He afterwards refers to the decisive authorities and pledges against the present course which are afforded by the declarations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, and other Presidents and Administrations.

He then passes to the examination of the supposed rights of Texas under the former federative system of Mexico.

We need not and have not time to follow the arguments opposed to Mr. Shannon's.—The Mexican Minister expresses the confidence of Mexico in the rightness of her cause, in the justice, feelings, and purposes of the northern part of this Union, and says that "he is directed to repel (*rechasar*) the protest 'offered, and to inform him that the President 'of the United States greatly mistakes if he 'thinks that Mexico will yield to the threats 'which, exceeding all the constitutional powers vested in him, he has addressed to her.—'Mexico wishes to see no interruption of her 'friendly relations with the United States, in 'spite even of the serious breach of them in 'the extreme declaration now made to her 'that she has been faithlessly dealt with for '20 years. This she will pass over; but not 'the seizure of one of her provinces And it, 'on her simply exerting her own clear right 'to her own territory, without any sort of offence, the United States please to alter the 'existing relations of peace, the responsibility 'will not be Mexico's."

This note is dated on the 31st October. The answer of Mr. Shannon is of the 3d November It expresses his surprise; says that he can hold no communication with Mexico but in terms respectful toward himself and the nation he represents; that the language of Senor Rejon is grossly offensive to the people of the United States, accusing them of falsehood, artifice, intrigue, dishonorable designs, and impudent usurpation, &c. In short, after severe reprisals in the way of incivilities, he says that the letter is grossly insulting, could have been meant for nothing else; and that he has no alternative but to ask its withdrawal—He is about to send off a courier home, he says; and as the further relations of the two Governments may depend on what he is about to report to his own, he begs for an immediate reply.

On the 6th Senor Rejon replies. He is not astonished, he says, that Mr. Shannon, after so repeatedly styling the Mexicans *barbarous*, should now take refuge in the pretences of a courtesy to which he seems to think that *he and his Government* were alone entitled. He (Mr. S.) has employed without stint towards Mexico language for which it would be easy to obtain diplomatic reparation, but that it was plain that they who sent him desired not what was the proper object of diplomacy, (peace,) but a quarrel. On his own part, he meant to give them no right grounds for one. He is bound, therefore, to persist in what he has said, and is instructed to repeat it.

ABOLITION IN GEORGIA.

From the Georgia Flag of the Union.

MACON, Oct. 25, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Having heard of a recent difficulty that occurred between yourself and an Abolitionist in Twiggs county, I should be glad to know whether I have been rightly informed in regard to the facts. Is it true that there are men bold enough to avow such doctrines under the full blaze of a Southern sun?

By replying at an early day, you will oblige your friend, &c. S. M. STRONG.

Hon Benj. B. Smith.

MACON, Oct. 25, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—It is true that there are open and avowed Abolitionists in this county! On Monday, the 6th of October, the day that our Congressional election took place, a man by the name of Henry Holmes, a citizen of this county, and a *slaveholder*, publicly stated that he was an Abolitionist, in the presence of at least seventy five or eighty men.—Upon his making the avowal, fearing that I might have misunderstood him, I asked him to state what he had said again. He then said that he was an Abolitionist—*upon which I gave him several blows.*

I should be glad to stop here, but there are two other men of the same principles in our county; one of whom, George W. Bostwick, announced himself an Abolitionist in my presence; and the other James Adams, Jr., is notoriously so, and he has declared himself in the presence of some of our most respectable citizens. *It is unnecessary to add that they are all* CLAY MEN.

Trusting that there is sufficient strength and patriotium left among us to protect the South from those vile and infamous incendiaries,

I remain yours, respectfully,
BENJAMIN B. SMITH.

S. M. STRONG, Esq.

☞We clip the above gem from a Locofoco paper, intending to make some comments on it, but on reflection we conclude that it tells its own story. Decidedly the most 'Democratic' act we have heard of for a week is this beating and bruising a *slaveholder*, because, like Washington and Jefferson, he avowed himself hostile to slavery. '*It is unnecessary to add,*' says the *Hon.* B. B. Smith, that the fellows who avow anti-slavery sentiments "*are all Clay men.*" Perfectly unnecessary, Benjamin! Did you ever see or hear of a man who prated of his own 'Democracy,' and called his neighbors of different views 'Federal Aristocrats,' who was not in favor of all manner of tyranny and oppression, so that he was sure of being the oppressor and not the oppressed? "*It is unnecessary to add that they are all Clay men.*" Unconscious Benjamin! oblivious as Dogberry, thou dost not even suspect that thou art writing History!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 11, 1844.

☞The Native Americans held their city convention yesterday. S. R. JOHNSTON, Esq., was unanimously nominated for Mayor, but afterwards declined the nomination. Mr. Jaynes' name was withdrawn before the voting commenced. *Thos. Perkins* and *Samuel Cooper* were nominated for Overseers of the Poor, and *Luke Loomis, Morgan Robertson* and *L. C. Judson* for Auditors. In consequence of Mr. Johnson's declination, the Convention adjourned to next Saturday evening

Repeal of the 25th Rule.

The repeal of the Anti-Petition Rule, through the persevering efforts of the venerable Adams, has given unalloyed satisfaction to the northern community generally. The Post, of this city, claims this as a Locofoco measure, because it was carried in a Locofoco House, just as it claimed the Tariff because a few Locofoco members voted for it.—Nothing more is necessary to show that it was not a Locofoco measure, than the fact, *that if Locofocos only had voted on it, it would have been lost,* whereas if Whigs only had voted on it, it would have *carried by more than four to one!* The vote shows that the yeas were 108, of which 56 were Locofocos and 52 Whigs; the nays 80, of which 64 were Locofocos and 16 Whigs. No Whigs from the free states voted to retain the rule; 3 Locofocos from New Hampshire, 2 from New York, and 2 from Pennsylvania, (C. J. Ingersoll and Bidlack,) 4 from Illinois, 2 from Indiana, and 3 from Ohio, in all 16 from the free states, voted to retain it. For the rescinding 56 Locofocos from the free states voted and not one from the slave states; and 47 Whigs from the free states, 1 from North Carolina, 1 from Kentucky, and 3 from Maryland, in all 52, also voted for rescinding. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, John White, of Kentucky, and Wethered, Preston and John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, were the noble Whigs from the slave states who voted to rescind.

The Northern Locofocos who voted to retain the rule, were Norris, Reding and Burke, of New Hampshire; King and Murphy, of New York; Bidlack and C. J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; Matthews, Stone and Weller, of Ohio; Brown and Davis, of Indiana; Ficklin, Hoge, McClernand and Smith, of Illinois. Just as many Locofocos from the free states voted to retain this rule, as there were Whigs who voted for it, altogether! And yet the Post says it is a Locofoco measure!

CHURCH BURNT.—The Baptist Church in Bridgewater, Beaver Co., was burned to the ground on Sabbath morning last. It was, we understand, a frame building, and caught fire from the pipe of one of the stoves in which fire had been kindled previous to service in the morning.

Report of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Wilkins' report is very long, prolix, and slovenly, and is handled without gloves by some of our eastern cotemporaries. It is longer than the President's Message. We have only room for an abstract, which we take from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer:

The regular force of the U. S. Army consists of eight regiments of infantry, four of artillery and two of dragoons, and is under the command of the Major General. Fort Kent, in the Madawaska settlement, has been occupied so as to give protection to our citizens there. A road from Bangor to that fort is greatly needed. A military post has been established at Copper Harbor on Lake Superior, and the Secretary recommends two others between that place and St. Peter's, the head of navigation on the Mississippi, in order to complete a cordon of posts on our Northwestern frontier. He also urges a renewal of the buildings at Fort Gratiot and Fort Brady, and the construction of a canal at the Falls of St. Mary's. These measures would secure that frontier in a military point of view. The remounting of the 2nd regiment of dragoons is recommended. The troops have been withdrawn from Florida The erection of barracks at proper points on the seaboard is suggested as a measure deemed necessary for the welfare of the army, as well as buildings for religious worship and schools at the regular fortifications We have four companies of light field artillery well drilled, and a few additional men are wanted.

The Secretary speaks in terms of high commendation of the Military Academy at West Point.

The organization of a company of sappers and miners is urged, as well as the establishment of a National Foundry.

The improvement of the Western Rivers and Lake Harbors has been prosecuted. The Exploring Expedition of Lieut. Fremont, in the territory West of the Rocky Mountains, is mentioned with high commendation, and the Secretary advises the organization of a territorial government, to be called the Nebraska territory, and to be confined to our undisputed possessions on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The eastern section of this territory is said to be of great agricultural beauty and fertility: and its limits include the extreme head of the navigation of the Arkansas, all the good lines of communication with California, the road from our frontier to the Mexican boundary, Santa Fe, and also an excellent and more direct pass to Oregon, discovered by recent exploration, about one hundred and fifty miles southward of the great South Pass.

The United States Government has transferred to the country west of the Mississippi, 89,288 Indians; and when the emigration is completed, we shall have on our borders, including the tribes indigenous to the west side of the Mississippi, an Indian population of 254,092, entirely independent of the vast and numerous tribes that roam through the more distant forests of our own territory, and whose wandering habits, and propensities render it impossible to make even a remote calculation of their force. A demand will be made upon the Government for the estimated annual appropriation of $1,193,629, of which $77,155 is for the purpose of Indian education. Some of the tribes are rapidly becoming civilized, and will eventually attain the sagacity to look out for individual and social rights, and that degree of general intelligence to entitle them to the full extension of all the privileges of American citizens "When that time shall arrive," says the Report, "there will be no obstacle to political association by reason of any natural or acquired repugnance to the blood of the original American."

The Secretary urges the establishment of common schools among the tribes. Contracts have been made for the removal and subsistence of the Choctaw and Miami tribes, and these will be fulfilled in the early part of the next season.

With regard to Western Marine Hospitals, one of which is located at Pittsburgh, the Secretary says:

Keeping in view the provisions of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1837, which imposed certain measures on this department in reference to the selection of sites for marine hospitals upon the western waters, it becomes my duty to remark, and invite the attention of Congress to the subject, that in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, the proper local positions have been chosen, and the land purchased and paid for by the general government. In each of these cases it only requires an authorised disbursement of about $25,000 for each to give effect, by the erection of the buildings, to the humane purposes of the legislature.

The Mexican Quarrel.

A Washington letter in the Baltimore American dated Dec. 7, says the correspondence between *Mr Shannon* and Senor *Rejon*, has given rise to much discussion in Washington, and that the result is very difficult to foresee. Both officials claiming to have spoken on the authority of their respective Governments, and having used violent and abusive language, reconciliation is rendered more difficult. Mr. Calhoun and John Tyler are determined not to give up the Annexation of Texas, and Mexico is as equally resolved to hold on to that country. The letter says:

"This correspondence, including the important letters of the 31st October and the 3rd and 6th November, is officially, I believe, before the State Department, and has been the subject of a Cabinet meeting, but with what results I do not learn. Mr. Calhoun, as you may suppose from the tenor of his letters to Gov. Shannon, dated June 20, and September 10, is not very kindly disposed towards Mexico, and the whole effect of the Texas negotiation, growing out of the rejected treaty and subsequent arrangements, has been to bring the United States and Mexico into actual collision. As the question now stands it would seem impossible to prevent this, and serious apprehensions are felt by the wisest and coolest heads that hostilities will ensue Fortunately Congress is in session, and more fortunately that branch of the Government which has a right to be advised in all matters of Diplomacy. We may hope for the best, but there is occasion, to apprehend the worst. Yours, &c."

☞We learn from the New York Express that the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monumental Society have determined to expend the fund at present standing to the credit of the Society, (about $49,000) in the erection of a monument to the Father of his country at the seat Government. The sum of money realized by the Board of Managers, during eight years of unceasing labor and attention on their part, has disappointed their too sanguine expectations.

"Oliver Oldschool," in a letter from Washington, tells the following anecdote:

"A Whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania asked a southern Locofoco to day, in the presence of a Locofoco member from Pennsylvania, what they intended to do with the tariff? Repeal it, replied he. But, said the Whig, Mr —— mentioning the member standing by, told the people of our state that the tariff would not be disturbed, and that Mr. Polk was as good a protectionist as Mr. Clay. Then he told them a—— said the Loco.

Of course he did, and knew it was "a——," while telling it. But it answered the purpose, and it is no wonder that they who were mean enough to commit the offence, have not shame enough to pretend to palliate it.

MR. CUSHING'S TREATY.—The subjoined official notification that the treaty had been negotiated and signed, was published by Mr. Cushing at Canton.

U. S. LEGATION, Macao, July. 4.

The minister of the United States has the pleasure to announce that yesterday, at Wanghia, he concluded and signed with the Imperial commissioner, Keying, a treaty of peace, amity, and Commerce between the United States and China.

The terms of the treaty, which will in due time be made public by the proper authorities, are such, he is happy to say, as he believes will confirm the good understanding, which already exists between the two governments, and if ratified, prove beneficial to the commerce and interests of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

The Minister of the United States congratulates his countrymen on this event, and offers them, on this happy anniversary of the independence of their country, his hearty wishes for their health and prosperity, and joins them in their aspirations for the continued peace, welfare and glory of the United States.

To the Americans residing in China.

COMMERCIAL.

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Compiled for the Gazette and Advertiser.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—Weather clear and considerable animation in the street, but with the exception of one or two leading articles transactions are still limited. Cotton—not much improvement—sales of 12,700 bales in three days at former prices, with the exception of Fair, on which there is a reduction of ⅛ of a ct. on the inside figure, quoted 6@6½. Sugar—demand tolerably fair; receipts in three days 2 030 hhds, but the stock not materially augmented. Prices pretty steady at for Inferior 3¼@3½. Ordinary to Common 3¾@4¼, Fair 4½@4¾, Prime 5@5¼, strictly choice in small lots 5¼@5½c ⅌ lb. But little doing on Plantation—two sales heard of amounting to 400 hhds at 4¼c. The active demand for Molasses continues unabated and fully equal to the receipts which have been fair—prices a shade better, generally at 21 to 21½c. as in quantity. Two sales on plantation amounting to 70,000 gallons at 13½c, and 14c is offered freely with the stipulation for prompt delivery.—Flour—limited sales at $4,12½@3,25. Stock of Western Butter large, increasing and very dul—limited sales 7@10c. Sales of Rio Coffee 6¼@6¾c, delivered from vessels, mostly the latter. Havana scarce 7¼@9c. Rice 3¼@4c, as in quality. N. Y. 60 day bills 1¼@1¾ ⅌ cent. disc; sight checks ¼@¾ do; Philadelphia and Baltimore 60 day bills 1¾@2 do.—Price Current.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.—Sales of about 5500 bags Rio Coffee—3000 of old crop inferior quality supposed to be at about 5½c ⅌ lb.—2500 old and *new* fair to good at 6½ to 7¼. Cheese steady—W. R. in bxs 5½c, in cks 5c. Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel $12, 10 & $6½@7. Herring dull at $3.50. Small sales western Feathers at 30@32c. Howard st. Flour 4.25. Wheats 88 to 105. No large sales of Cloverseed—small at $4@4.25. Stock of old Bacon small and transactions limited—but little new in market; Hams 7@8c. Demand for Butter active and light receipts—sales Western at 7½ to 9c—the latter for very prime: large sales of Roll at 10 to 14c, as in quality. No sales of Western Lard—No. 1 keg held at 6½c. Tobacco—some parcels of new Ohio have found ready sale. We quote this description as before, viz: common to middling $3@4½; good $5@6; fine red and wrappery $6½@10; fine yellow $7½@10, and extra wrappery $11@13.—Whiskey in bbls 24½@25c.—Amer.

Provision Trade.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7th—The weather having again been favorable there was a greater activity on the first of the week than had heretofore prevailed, and the sales were very numerous, some in large lots. Prices during the good weather were very firm with an upward tendency, but on Wednesday and Thursday it was again too warm, buyers declined operating to any considerable extent, sellers were very anxious and prices drooped a little, although it would hardly be possible to quote any definite decline. The number of sales is too great for specific notice, but we are sufficiently particular to show the prices at which the various grades of quality have sold.

Sales:—A small lot of small bacon Hogs at $2.37; a lot of 700, average weight 200 lbs at $2.50, 800 head, av. wt. 100 lbs. at 2.56@2,61; 753 head, av. wt. 200 lbs, and 51 do wt 230 lbs, at 2.60; 342 head, av. wt. 200 lbs, at $2,61; 750 head, av. wt. 200 lbs. at 2.60@2,62; 400, wt. 170, and 90 head, wt. 170 lbs, at 2.62; 498 head at $2.62 for all those weighing under, and 2.70 for those over. 200 lbs; 440, wt. 200 lbs and upwards, at 2.64; 1735 head wts 190, 195 and 200 lbs at $2.65; 560 head wt. 240 lbs, at 2,66, 154 head very fat, wt 190 lbs, at $2,67; 1540 head, good, at $2,68@2,70; 1800 head, av. wt. estimated at 230 lbs, and 850 head av. wt. 250 to 260 lbs, at 2,75, 200 head, av. wt. about 300 lbs, at 2.80 per 100 lbs—the highest sale of the season. The sales of wagon hogs and those received by river have been at $2,40 to 2.70, mostly at 2,50 to 2.62.

Baltimoreans and Pittsburghers have been operating, the latter pretty freely, but we do not know of a single sale yet to a New Yorker or Bostonian. Whether these latter will come into market at all at present prices is very doubtful, and there now seems to be but little probability of any considerable decline. It is still asserted by the farmers and drovers that the number will be short.—Time will show whether it is so

The continued unfavorable weather has prevented slaughtering and packing, and also retarded sales, but we yesterday heard of a sale of 1000 head, av wt about 200 lbs, at 2.80 to be kept by the seller until good weather. Rumors of sales at $2.82, but no particulars ascertained. For a lot of 600 head, av wt 250 to 260 lbs 2,85 has been offered—held at 2,87—not yet sold, which again indicates an upward tendency.

Provisions—Sales to the extent of 3500 ps Green Hams from block, at 4¼c, 1000 ps at 4.06; 3860 ps do at 4c; 3500 ps Sides, from block at 3c; 5500 ps Shoulders at 2c; 50 hds Salted Shoulders at 2¼c and hds extra; 100 bls Mess Pork at $8; 1900 kegs No. 1 Lard at 5¼c; 650 kegs do. at 5¼c; 500 do. rendered at Middletown. at 5c; 100 bls No 1 at 5¼c; 1600 kegs and 300 bls do on private terms, believed to have been at 5¼c. Holders are now generally firm at 5¼c.

Further sales of 1200 and 1100 ps Shoulders at 2c; 1200 ps Hams at 4¼c; 800 kegs Lard at 5¼c.

An incident, related to us, in relation to hog sales is deemed worthy of note. A lot of 55 hogs, fatted on the farm of Gen. Harrison's widow, average weight 210 lbs, was bought by Col. Hawkins of Indiana, an old and devoted friend of the General's at $2.70—8c per 100 lbs. above any other bid, a very substantial token of regard, we should say.—[Peabody's Price Current.

The Alton Telegraph of the 30th ult. says:—About 4000 Hogs have thus far been driven to this market, and packed. The price paid has been from 2@2,50 per 100. Hogs weighing 200 and upwards, command the highest of the above named prices. From present prospects there will not be over two thirds the usual quantity put up in this city during this season. The only reason for this is, that the hogs are not to be had in the country.

The Baltimore American has an article on the subject of the Baltimore Provision Trade from which we cut the following:—

"We are unable to speak definitely with regard to the number of Beef Cattle and of Hogs which have so far been taken for this purpose (packing for shipment) but we may mention the gratifying fact that of those which have reached the market, none have been compelled to go further east to find purchasers, but all have been readily sold here and at such prices as fully satisfied those who brought them in. We believe that the average number of Beeves which have come in per week has not fallen below a thousand head, and the Hogs have probably numbered from 1500 to 2000 each week for some time past. It is admitted, we believe, on all hands, that this city lacks but one thing at this time to make it the most important provision packing point in the country, and that is the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to some point on the Ohio. Situated as we are in reference to facilities for shipping either coastwise or abroad—being nearer to the great cattle grazing region of Virginia than any other commercial city, and with all the advantages of labor and mechanical skill at command—we want nothing now but additional facilities for getting a full supply of Hogs from the West to place our city, in reference to this branch of business, in the position which she is destined to occupy. Already some of the advantages accruing from the Railroad have been realised All the hogs which have come to market from the West and from Virginia have been brought in cars upon the road at a trifling cost, whilst the delay and large consumption of food necessarily attendant upon the old method of driving have been avoided, and the stock has been put down in market in as good or better condition than when taken from the pens. Within the last week a drove of upwards of one thousand head of hogs brought from a point within seventy miles of Cincinnati, was taken by one of our City packers at $4 per 100 lbs.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 12, 1844.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

If the Whigs have not the pleasure of administering the affairs of Government for the good of the country, they can look quietly on, free from all responsibility, and witness the jars and quarrels of the harmonious democracy, in the troublesome work of dividing the spoils. The troubles at Washington will shortly commence, when Mr. Polk will find more than one thorn in his splendid pillow. His position, in having to satisfy the claims of a party whose chief object is emolument and office, need not be envied.

The troubles at home have already commenced. Some dozen of applicants are busy circulating petitions for the Post Office, and our Whig friends are sadly bored by their clamor after names. Even Tom Phillips, of the Post, has had the impudence to ask for the names of some of the Whig merchants and manufacturers whom he has been traducing for the last six or eight years, and whom he has injured all in his power. We think he is in rather bad odor with his own party, and that drives him to the Whigs for help. At the Jubilee Supper, Tom was not toasted once for any thing, while Rody Patterson, the "*stable* Democrat," was frequently toasted in reference to the Post Office, and great desire manifested to see him in-*stalled* in the "White House on Third street." The Locos might put in a worse man than Rody.

It is a singular fact, too, that while *Whitney*, of the Chronicle, was toasted for his labors in the cause of Democracy, and his paper recommended to Locofoco patronage, not a word was said about the Post! Very complimentary to *Tom* and the *baby*.

But even the redoubtable *McCandless*, the famous "Coon skinner," is meeting with fiery opposition, and through the Post, too. That paper of Tuesday, publishes the following communication:

For the Post.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will oblige many Democrats of this county by inserting in your paper the following article from the Beaver Star. Much has been said by the personal friends of Mr. McCandless about the popularity of this candidate, but *where*, I ask *is the proof of their assumption?* Has Mr. McCandless ever been willing to have his popularity tested in his own county, when the use of his name, if he be popular, might have proved serviceable to the party? Has he not invariably refused the use of his name as a candidate for any office in the gift of the people of Allegheny?

Ought one who has ever been willing to risk his *boasted popularity* for the sake of the party now to be rewarded at the expense of a well tried and fearless Democrat, such as Dr. Sturgeon has proved himself?

A DEMOCRAT OF ALLEGHENY.

Then follows the article from the "Star," recommending Mr. Sturgeon for re-election. The editors of the Post, in inserting this communication, say it does not express their opinions in regard to Mr. M'Candless, but they do not say that it does not accord with their feelings towards Mr. Sturgeon; and there can be no good reason why they should publish this thrust at Mr. M'Candless, unless they are opposed to him, and wish to gratify their spleen. Their correspondent had no right to ask them to do more than recommend Mr. Sturgeon, especially during Mr. M'Candless' absence. No doubt the editors were pleased at an opportunity to hit "Mac" a rap. "Mac" deserves better of the *party* than this, after his famous "*Clarion* letter," and his other notable attempts to make the people of Pennsylvania believe that Mr. Polk was as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay. Such services do not generally go unrewarded by "the party," though true merit should be forgotten.

Even "gentleman jacobin" Wilkins comes in for a share of Locofoco ill-humor, and a hint was given in a toast at the Jubilee Supper that they did not want any more representatives who would desert their interests for a cabinet appointment. "Old Silver Grey," as his friends call him, will take the hint.

While our Locofoco opponents thus bite and devour each other, let us, as Whigs, unite the more firmly together, and resolve in the strength of a good cause that we will never lay down our arms until the whole spoils-loving crew are driven from offices they misuse and disgrace.

"FIGHT ON—FIGHT EVER!"

Mr. Kennedy truly expressed the feelings of the Whig party in the above sentiment. Never were indications of harmony, union of feeling and effort, and a stern determination "never to give up the ship," until our principles and measures are fully carried out, more clearly and fully developed in every section of the great Whig party, from Maine to Louisiana, than at present. The Whig party is gathering strength from defeat, as it feels more than ever that the prosperity of the country depends upon its exertions, and that it has only been prevented from reaping the full fruition of its hopes, by the basest frauds.

The only thing that has created the least fear of the adhesiveness of the party, or at all marred its harmony, is the attempt of a few persons to form a Native American organization to supercede the Whig. This attempt has proved, and will continue to prove, as often as tried, a *failure*. The Native American *principle*, that frauds in naturalization should be prevented, and new guards should be thrown around the ballot box, to keep out unnaturalized foreign influence, will *prosper*. The whole Whig party unites in this principle, and will join heartily in procuring the necessary reforms. But the Native American *movement*, promoted by a few discontented and designing individuals, of forming a *new* party, on the ruins of the Whig name and organization, cannot and ought not to succeed.

The Whig party, under its present name and organization, and the ample folds of its well known banner of glorious principles, is fully able to deliver the country, and if it is not, no new party can do it. It would take a long series of years, and herculean labors, to build up a party so powerful, wide-spread, and well organized as the present Whig party, and those men who would recommend its destruction, or even its temporary and partial disorganization, for another, lack either sound political wisdom, or political honesty, and are unfit advisers. Let, us, then—if we wish or expect to overthrow Locofocoism—under our present organization "*Fight on—Fight ever!*"

Our Relations with Mexico.

The Diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's Message in relation to Mexico and Texas, is justly attracting great attention. Its voluminous character precludes the possibility of our publishing it entire. It is summed up thus:

1st. Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Shannon, giving him his first instructions, June 20th, as Minister to Mexico.

2nd. Sundry letters communicated by the Texan Government to Gen. Howard, our Minister in Texas, and by him to Mr. Calhoun, showing the threats of Mexico to invade Texas, and asking for promised aid, and Gen. Howard's favorable reply.

3d. Mr. Calhoun's second letter to Mr. Shannon, Sept. 10th, instructing him to protest against the threatened invasion; which is denounced as an atrocious, ferocious and bloody design, which, if carried out, would be "deemed highly offensive to the United States."

4th. The Mexican war orders referred to in the above.

5th. Mr. C's first letter of instructions to A. J. Donelson, successor to Gen. Howard, deceased, authorizing him to call out troops on the borders, to suppress any Indian incursions in Texas, with sundry military orders, &c.

6th. Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Howard, (Sept. 10th) written before news of his death, enclosing a copy of the despatch to Mr. King in France, to be shown to President Houston and his Secretary of State, and also informing them that the "indications of public sentiment" were then 'highly favorable to annexation." It also refers to a satisfactory conversation between M. Guizot and Mr. King.

7th. The letter to Mr. King.

8th. A copy of Mr. Shannon's protest to the Mexican Government.

The answer of the Mexican Government to Mr. Shannon's *protest*, and Mr. Shannon's reply, together with Senor Rejon's last rejoinder, have been noticed before.

The most interesting document in the above correspondence is Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. King, our Minister to France, in which the honorable Secretary defends and advocates negro slavery, and attacks furiously the policy of Great Britain, charging that nation with being governed by selfishness, not philanthropy, in her efforts to abolish slavery in Texas. This letter, so disgraceful to the Government of this nation we may notice again.

New York and Erie Railroad—Allegheny River.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, endeavoring to show the importance of the New York and Erie Railroad to that city, has the following remarks in relation to the Allegheny river:

For many years past, Philadelphia has sold large invoices of goods to Western merchants, before the opening of the Canals, which would have been procured in this city but for the reason that the Pennsylvania canals are open from *three* to *five weeks* earlier than those of this State. Baltimore has completed her railroad nearly 200 miles in the direction of Pittsburgh, and by the recent improvements of the Monongahela has reduced the land portage to about 70 miles. The Western rivers are open much earlier than our Canals, and thus on account of their combined advantages, Philadelphia and Baltimore command a heavy trade with the West and South-west, which might be obtained by this city.

The New York and Erie Railroad connects with the Allegheny branch of the Ohio river, at a point in this State from which its improvement can be as easily made,* as upon that branch leading towards Baltimore. It has been ascertained that, without any improvement this stream is navigable throughout the months of March, April, and frequently during the whole of May. Its channel is wide and deep, free from rocks, bars, &c., and merchandise placed on its banks as early as the first of March, may be delivered in *four* days thereafter at Pittsburgh, and thence distributed throughout the populous communities along the Ohio river; thus affording to this city the earliest spring trade of that and the Mississippi valleys, without any alteration or improvement in the natural condition of the stream. Every New York merchant will understand the importance of being able to send goods from this city to Pittsburgh, and thence to any point in the great valley of the Mississippi, as early as from Philadelphia, or any other Southern city. By the connection of this road with the Allegheny river, goods can be landed at Pittsburgh early in March, at an average cost not exceeding 80 cents per 100 pounds, including insurance, and thus Philadelphia and Baltimore be thrown in the back ground, in contending with us for the early trade of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

*See Report of Maj. Hughes, U. S. Engineer, made in 1835. He reports that this river can be improved at comparatively small expense.

We may state, in addition to the above, that the Allegheny river is generally open in several of the *fall* as well as *spring* months, and that it is now, at this present writing, in a good stage, and boats are running on it daily. The writer says goods can be delivered in Pittsburgh in *four* days, after being delivered on its banks. *Two* days would be sufficient time for this purpose were some little improvement made near its head.

Mr. Adams' Opinion.

As connected with the subject of our Texas and Mexican affairs, and possessing interest at the present time, we give the following from a letter from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

"I have heard several gentlemen speak of conversations held with Mr. John Quincy Adams, on the subject of the results of the late election. His opinions are of interest, at this time, and he is by no means reserved in making them known. He says that Texas will be brought into the Union, and that the British Government will simply protest against the act, and avail herself of the example to carry into execution some of her own designs.

"They will, he says take possession of Cuba, and we cannot complain of it, after taking Texas. Great Britain, he says, will guarantee to Spain the same amount of revenue that she now receives from Cuba. As to France, he says that government cannot complain of the act, for she has taken possession of Algiers, and Great Britain will allow her to extend her African possessions as far as she pleases.—Mexico, he says, will not make war upon us, on account of the annexation.

"As to the tariff, he says, it will not be essentially modified, during Mr. Polk's administration. The Government will need the whole of the present revenue, especially after the annexation of Texas. There must be an increase, he thinks, of the navy and army on that account.

"The next Presidential contest would be between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Wright. Mr. Calhoun would necessarily, in his opinion, have, at least the option of remaining in the State Department.

"These views are of interest, and may turn out to be prophetic. There are, however, some signs that the annexation project will be abandoned, or at least left an open question. The northern Democrats are utterly opposed to it; and many of the southern politicians are indifferent to it."

During the week ending on the 30th ult. there were exported from Boston 1090 bales of Domestic Goods to Chili, and 70 bales to the West Indies and Pernambuco.

The Providence papers state that Gen. Fessenden, of Portland, is in that city, trying to get Gov. Dorr released from prison on a writ of error and habeas corpus.

The Court in Richmond County, N. Y., that was to try Polly Bodine, has been compelled to adjourn without obtaining a jury. Several hundred persons have been summoned, and have been set aside, having made up their minds. There is no prospect the case can ever be tried in that county. It will be removed to some other. In the meantime Polly will remain in jail.

The Rev. E. D. Macmaster, D. D., of Indiana, has been elected president of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in place of the Rev. George Junkin, D. D., resigned.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORS.—The Governor of Virginia in his late message says:—"The course of our Senators at the last session requires our Legislature to instruct them. Mr. Rives spoke for Texas, and then voted against it. Mr. Archer supported it neither by his argument nor his vote. This sovereign State is, therefore, called upon to instruct her servants in their duty."

The lower House of the Virginia Legislature has resolved, by a vote of 74 to 51, to receive the State's share of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands.

THE FIRST BOAT.—The Erie Chronicle of the 3d says:—"The Erie Extension is at last completed, and the passage of a boat through its whole length has this day (Monday, Nov. 2) been effected."

BISHOP COBB.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 28th ult., says:

"Among the passengers on the steamer Warrior, sunk at Island 95, was the Rev. Bishop Nicholas H. Cobb, with his family.—Mr. C. has recently been appointed Episcopal Bishop of Alabama, and report speaks of him as a talented and most worthy man. He went over to Mobile yesterday, but we regret to learn that he lost, by the sinking of the Warrior, all his furniture, besides a chest containing a large collection of manuscript sermons."

A Southern Convention Proposed.

In the House of Representatives of South Carolina, on the 28th ult., a Mr. Fair submitted a strong Preamble and Resolutions in relation to the Tariff, Texas, and a Southern Convention. The resolutions are annexed:

1st. Therefore, be it Resolved, That the wisest and safest mode of redressing the acknowledged grievances of the Southern States of this Confederacy, will be for them to assemble in Convention, and devise the proper measures for their common relief.

2d. Resolved, That this Legislature propose to the Legislatures of all the slave-holding States to choose, in such manner as they may deem proper, delegates to represent them at a Convention to be held in Charleston, or at such other place as the majority of the States may designate, on the — day of March, 1846

3d. Resolved, That each State shall send to the Convention as many delegates as it is entitled to Representatives and Senators in Congress.

4th. Resolved, That this Legislature elect one or more individuals to be the bearer of these resolutions to the respective Legislatures of the slave-holding States, at their next meeting, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, under the great seal of the State, to represent the views of this State in relation to the great questions referred to, and to solicit the co-operation of our sister States of the South in the effort to reform the Legislature of the Federal Government on the subject of the Tariff, and avert the progress of Abolition.

On the 29th, Simms, the novelist, submitted some resolutions, inviting a Convention of the Southern States, to meet at Ashville, N. C., on the 4th of March, 1846.

On the 28th, the following resolution was submitted by Mr. Desaussure:

Resolved, While the people of South Carolina are prepared to render to the candidate selected by the Democratic party their most cordial support, it is due to themselves and their allies solemnly to reiterate their unalterable determination never to submit to a Tariff for protection; and if, unhappily, their just hopes of redress are destined to be again disappointed, they will hold themselves at liberty to resort to such measures for their relief, as their rights and their safety may seem to them to require.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 9, 1844.

In *Senate*, the Standing Committees were announced, after which Mr. McDuffie gave notice that the next day he would bring in a *Joint Resolution for the Annexation of Texas.*

Mr. Merrick gave notice that he would bring in a bill to reduce the present rates of postage.

Mr. Bayard gave notice of a budget of bills from the Naval Committee, among which are one for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, and one for the establishment of a Naval School.

In the *House*, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees after which Mr. Duncan's Bill to provide for the election of President on one and the same day, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after debate, referred to Committee on elections.

The President's Message was then referred to the appropriate Standing Committees, and the House adjourned. We will publish the Standing Committees in our next.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday last, in eighteen days from Liverpool, having had a very stormy passage. The news she brings is of no importance. The Overland mail from India and China had arrived, but brought no intelligence of interest to the American reader.

The Cotton market continues in a quiet, healthy state. At one time it advanced ⅛d per lb., but fell off again.

In *Ireland* all is quiet. O'Connell is still agitating Repeal. He avows his determination never to give up until the Parliament is again in College Green.

In *France* nothing of interest is transpiring—Considerable distress exists in the manufacturing districts.

The Spanish papers are filled with accounts of alledged conspiracies.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

ELECTION RIOTS IN MONTREAL.

Three Men Shot—The Military called out—Cannon planted in the Streets

We are indebted to Virgil & Co.'s Express for the annexed intelligence of a serious riot in Montreal. Our neighbors over the border are fond of talking about the lawless disposition and riotous proceedings of the American People. And yet a most exciting contest, in which nearly three millions of electors took part, and the result of which determined the political complexion of our General Government for four years to come, has been concluded on our side of the border, without the necessity of invoking either military or even civil power to keep the peace, and unmarked by any such scenes of violence, bloodshed and murder as disgraced a simple Municipal election in Montreal on Monday last. What American does not feel proud of the contrast here presented?—Virgil & Co's Express, Thursday evening.

On Monday the Municipal election came off in Montreal. On the Saturday evening previous, a young man named Colburne, a member of the "Loyal Protection Society," was attacked by an Irishman named Fenin, while passing in the street, when he drew a pistol and shot Fenin through the heart.

On Sunday handbills were posted in the streets, headed "Murder," "Murder," &c., calling upon the Irishmen and Frenchmen to meet at the Hay Market, and avenge the blood of Fenin.

At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon a large number assembled, and the military were called out and dispersed the mob.

On Monday, the day of the election, two men, members of the "Loyal Protection Society," were shot; one by the name of Griffith, in the neck, who was alive at noon—the particulars not known in regard to the other.—The military were called, mob dispersed, and cannon posted in the street. Order was restored, and the election proceeded at noon.

Yours, &c. VIRGIL & Co.

From the Baltimore American.

We return our thanks to the Correspondent who has furnished us with the following interesting article respecting a work in which our citizens have a deep concern:

MONONGAHELA IMPROVEMENT.

Messrs. Editors,—I am glad to see that the improvement which has recently been made in the navigation of the Monongahela River is attracting that attention which its importance demands. Having lately passed through said work, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the facilities which it now affords for the conveyance of both passengers and freight—and it forms an important link in the great chain of improvements which connects the city of Baltimore with the West. The State of Pennsylvania some years ago, granted a charter to a company, to make a slack water navigation on the Monongahela River between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, a distance of 58 miles, and subscribed for considerable portion of the stock herself. The Company was organized, and commenced the work, but before it was half completed, the funds became exhausted, and a consequent suspension of operations took place. The work lay in an unfinished state for a long time, without any prospect of its being useful to the public, or profitable to those who had undertaken it. Some time since a part of the old stockholders, in conjunction with others, got a new charter from the State, under which they made an arrangement with the old company, by which they were to finish the work and receive all the tolls, until they should here have been reimbursed, principal and interest, for their expenditures, when the work should revert back again to the original proprietors. In the mean time the new company purchased out the State's subscription to the original stock at about $4—for $50 paid in. It is under this new arrangement that the work has been brought to its completion. There are four dams constructed across the river between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, each of which is passed by a lock. The locks are beautiful specimens of masonary—50 feet wide by 190 feet long; and so great has been the saving in the expense of constructing the new locks, that they have been built for about $40,000, each, whereas the old ones cost double that sum. A steamboat is passed through one of these locks in about eight minutes at an expense of about $1,50, The navigation is perfectly smooth; and it is supposed that in the driest seasons there will be water enough in the river to admit of the passage of the steamboats which are employed on it. It is calculated that it will take about ten years for the new company to become reimbursed from the tolls for the money which they have expended.

A trip through this work is an interesting one. The country on both sides is rich and well cultivated. There are several thriving villages on the route, such as Williamsport, Mc Keesport, &c. The banks of the river, all the way down, seem to be filled with coal.—The mouths of some of the pitts are at the water's edge, while others are on the summits of precipitous banks, from which the coal is brought by Railways down to the water.—The best coal sells for 2½ cents per bushel, deliverable at the landings on the river. At almost all of the pits they burn the coal into coke, to be used in the manufacture of iron; and the numerous fires burning along the shore at night, present quite a picturesque appearance. The most interesting object, however, to the traveller on the whole route, is Braddock's Field, where Braddock's army was surprised and defeated by the Indians after a bloody battle, on its way to attack Fort Duquesne. It is situated on the right bank of the river, at Turtle Creek, in the ravine of which the Indians lay concealed previous to their attack on the Colonial troops.

There are at present two new steam boats on the route, engaged in the transportation of passengers, the *Consul* and the *Josephine*—their accomodations are good, and the officers and servants are civil and attentive. The only thing which I found fault with, was the toleration of the abominable practice of card playing, which, I am sorry to say, prevails to a considerable extent on board most of the boats on the Western waters. That such a thing should be aowed in this enlightened day, is a wonder to me. Nothing of the kind is to be seen in the boats on the Eastern waters and is very much to be desired that the proprietors of the boats on this rout should put a stop to a practice which is so repulsive to the feelings of all the moral part of the community. VIATOR.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Monday last, gives the following account of a disgraceful riot in that city. These scenes on the peaceful Sabbath are so shocking as almost to exceed belief. Are we going back to the times when every thing was decided by the strong arm, and when might made right. If the citizens of Philadelphia do not take measures to stop these scenes, she will become a hissing and a reproach:

Another Disgraceful Fight.

A MAN SHOT.

The District of Southwark was disgraced yesterday, by a conflict among a portion of the firemen—members of the Frankling Engine and Weccacoe Hose Companies. An alarm of fire had been raised, and the Weccacoe people were, it is said, returnig homewards. When opposite the Franklin Engine House, in Catharine street above Third, a dreadful fight occurred, which lasted for some minutes. The windows of the Franklin Engine House were broken in with brickbats, while the doors and the windows of some of the dwellings opposite and in the immediate vicinity, were also seriously damaged. Fire-arms were discharged from the Franklin House, and it was reported that one man was shot. A number of persons were injured by brickbats and bludgeons. The scene was indeed deplorable, especially when we remember that it occurred on the Sabbath, just as the citizens and their families were returning from Church. But a few days have gone by since a death occurred in the immediate neighborhood, produced in some measure by fright from a similar disturbance. We heard it reported that a man was seen pointing a gun out of the Engine House, when he was knocked down by a brick thrown by a person from the street. The Police appeared on the ground sometime after, and took possession of the square between Third and Fourth streets.—Is it not possible to discover and bring the offenders in this and similar cases to prompt and merited justice?

Since writing the above, we have heard that the name of the person wounded is John Thomas, a member of the Waccacoe Hose Company.

FARMING IN ENGLAND.—To those that think it important for a portion of our sparse population to emigrate to Texas or Oregon to find land enough to cultivate, we commend the following remarks taken from Coleman's European Agriculture:

One of the witnesses before the parliamentary Committee gives an account of a man who supported himself, and wife, and son, from two acres of land, for which he paid a rent for the two of £9 10s.; and in the course of seven years he had saved enough from the produce of his two acres to purchase two acres of land, for which he paid about £30 to £40 per acre. He states, likewise, his own personal knowledge of six acres of land, which, under the spade of cultivation, produced at the rate of fifty two bushels of wheat to the acre. Another witness testifies that on the estate of Lord Howard, Barbot, Hall in Yorkshire, a rood of land was dug and planted with wheat by his Lordship's direction, and twenty-eight bushels of wheat were obtained from this quarter of an acre; which would be at the extraordinary and unheard of rate of one hundred and twelve bushels per acre.

Think of a rent of £9 10s. for two acres and harvesting 112 bushels of good wheat per acre!

The truth is, American farmers have hardly began to appreciate the fact that, the quantity of breadstuffs which may be grown on an acre depends entirely on the skill of the cultivator.—They refuse to believe the fact that, the air contains 97 per cent of all the ingredients necessary to make a loaf of good wheat bread, and that it only requires a little knowledge of the unerring laws of nature to transform these ingredients into grain and bread.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—8 large building Lots, running from the turnpike to low water mark, on the Monongahela river, a few feet east of the bridge—the same on which the iron steamer Valley Forge was built. These lots united are admirably situated for manufacturing purposes, for Boat building, or for Board yard, &c. The lots are about 220 feet deep, with a street opened to the river. Inquire of C. S. BRADFORD, or of E. PHILLIPS, of Birmingham. [dec12-d1aw&wtf

WANTED VERY SOON.—Places for about 100 laboring men for all work—for about 25 salesmen, clerks and boys in stores—for about 40 small middle sized boys as apprentices or for stores, or any work. Also, wanted employment and places for several men in town or country, who have small families; wanted several middle sized and cheap Farms for rent. All kinds of Agencies attended to promptly and for moderate charges. Please apply at ISAAC HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence office, Fifth street.
dec11-d1w&w1t

Now Opening

AT W. R. MURPHY'S Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House, North-east corner of 4th and Market sts, a large supply of NEW GOODS, many of which, (having been purchased at this late period of the season,) can be sold at considerably LOWER PRICES than before offered.
☞ Country Merchants and other purchasers are invited to look at the goods and hear the prices. dec7

MOUSE DE LAINES—Cheap, Cheap, Cheap! at W. R. Murphy's, only 12½ and 18¾ cents ℔ yard! d7

BONNET RIBBONS, at W. R. Murphy's, for 12½ & 18¾ cts—part of which are handsome and rich tyles. dec7

CHESNUTS—A few bushels prime Chesnuts on hand and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
dec7 140 Liberty street.

FRESH LEMONS—15 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, in prime order, just recd and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
dec7 140 Liberty street.

FRESH MALAGA GRAPES may be had at REINHART & STRONG'S,
dec7 140 Liberty street.

ALMANACS FOR 1845.—On hand, a large stock of American Temperance Union, Family Christian, Presbyterian, Sailor's, Franklin, Pittsburgh, and Turner & Fisher's Comic Almanacs, for 1845. For sale low, by the hundred, dozen or single copy.
Also, a good assortment of Books, Stationery, Ink, Quills, patent Pens, Pencils, &c., &c. For sale low for cash or approved exchange.
ISAAC HARRIS, Agt. and Com. Merch't,
dec9-d1w&w1t No 9 Fifth street.
☞ Beeswax, Rags, Carpets and Carpet chain, &c., taken in payment at market prices.

NEW MUSIC BOOK, by Thos. Hastings and Wm. B. Bradbury. THE PSALMODIST: a choice collection of Psalm and Hymn tunes, chiefly new, adapted to the very numerous metres now in use, together with Chants, Anthems, &c. Teachers of Singing Schools are respectfully invited to examine this work. For sale by ROBERT CARTER,
dec 9 56 Market, between 3d and 4th sts.

Grier on Temperance.

A LECTURE on the subject of the use of Intoxicating Liquors, by Rev. J. Grier, A. M. For sale by ROBERT CARTER.
dec9 56 Market, between 3d and 4th sts.

83 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

B. E. CONSTABLE respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of—
Splendid French Broche Shawls, Mode Green, Blue and Black grounds, all wool, just imported.
Rich Turkerri Shawls, newest style of pattern.
New style Cassimere Shawls, at $9, worth $14.
Blue plaid Cloth Cloakings.
High colored Gala Plaids.
5 cases prints, new style, at 6¼, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents.
Received to-day. [nov 7-wtf

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER, 1844.

JOHN SHEA · · JOHN W. BLAIR · · JOHN FREEMAN.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.	
Pots	3¾@3⅞
Pearls	4¼@4½
Scorchings	3¾@3⅞
Saleratus	4¼@4½
Ale—℔ bbl	
XX Ale	—@7,00
Common	—@6,00
Axes—℔ dozen.	
Holmes'	—@12,00
Mann's	13,00@14,00
Anchors—℔ lb.	
Juniata	7 @8
Axles—℔ lb.	
Axles	8 @9
Batting—℔ lb.	
Superior	@ 9
Common	@ 7
Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.	
Large size	2,40@2,50
Small size	—@ —
Beeswax—℔ lb.	
Yellow	25 @26
Blooms—℔ ton.	
Blooms	50,00@60,00
Brooms—℔ dozen.	
Merchantable	1,00@1,50
Shaker	2,00@2,25
Barks—℔ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	—@4,00
Black Oak	—@3,00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—℔ bushel.	
At the river	— @ 4½
From wagon	— @ 5
Cotton—℔ lb.	
Tenn'ee & Alabam	6⅞@ 7½
Chocolate—℔ lb.	
Number 1	10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared	—@22
Candles—℔ lb.	
City dipped	—@ 7½
Pittsburgh Star	20 @ —
Cincinnati do	—@22
Sperm, best brands	—@38
Do inferior	—@33
Cotton Yarns—	
Short reel—℔ lb.	
No. 5 to 10	@15
" 11 to 13	@16
" 14	@17
Increasing ½@1c. ℔ lb to No. 24.	
Long reel—℔ dozen.	
No. 500	@ 8
" 600	@ 7
" 700	@ 6
" 800, 900, 1000	@ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb	@23
Carpet Chain	@20
Cotton Twine	@25
Candle Wick	@15
Coffee—℔ lb.	
Java, old white	@12½
St. Domingo	6 @ 6½
Laguayra	7¼@ 7¾
Rio	7 @ 7½
Havana	@—
Copper—℔ lb.	
Braziers'	29 @30
Sheathing	29 @30
Bolt	@35
Old	6 @18
Cordage—By coil ℔ lb.	
Manilla	@10
White Rope	@10
Tarred	@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine	@ 9
" com'n	@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen.	
Extra Long	@2,50
Long	@1,75
Common	@1,25
Plough Lines	@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—℔ doz.	
40 yd 6 th'd	@3,00
20@30 do do	1,50@2,25
Plough Lines	@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb., net.	
Mill work and machinery generally made to order	@3
Bevel'd gearage do	@3½
Light machinery do	@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	@3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in	@3
over 10 in	@3
[10 ℔ cent. off the following articles for cash.]	
Grate Bars	@3
Hollow-ware assort'd	@3½
Dog Irons	@3½
Sad Irons	@6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons	@6
Wagon boxes	@3½
Dearborn " ℔ set	@62½
Counter weights	@62½
Tea kettles, doz.	—@ 9,00
Waffle Irons	—@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar	—@ 2,50
24 in. bow front	—@ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)	
Domestics—℔ yard.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c	7¼@ 8
3-4 Laurel & Brunswick	8 @ 8½
Pittsburgh	@ 7½
37 Light	@ 6½
3-4 Light	5¼@ 6
Waltham fine	@ 9½
33 Bleached	8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths	9 @13
Tickings—	
33 Saco	@11
Rochester	@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c	18 @19
Drills—	
Town Boot, Suffolk	9½@10
Bleached do	10½@11
Prints—	
Common	6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors	9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue	11½@12
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	15 @17
Alum	@ 4
Assafœtida	25 @28
Arrow Root	@10
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	20 @25
Balsam, Peru	2,00@2,25
Do Copavia	35 @37½
Brimstone	4¼@ 5
Camphor, refined	70 @75
Chloride Lime, cask	8 @ 9
Cochineal	1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar	21 @22
Copperas	2 @ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Galls	25 @30
Gum Arabic	31 @37
" Copal	38 @50
" Tragacinth	31 @37½
" Shellac	16 @18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	75 @87
Jalop, powdered	80 @ 88
Litharge	6¼@ 6½
Liquorice Root	7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball	19 @22
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	62 @75
Madder, Umbro	20 @22
Madder, Common	18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @60
Oil, Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor	88@1,00
" Cassia	6,00@6,50
" Cloves	2,75@3,00
" Lemon	2,25@3,00
" Peppermint	3,00@3,50
Opium, Turkey	3,00@3,50
Quinne	3,00@3,25
Rhubarb, root	68 @75
Sal Ammon	20 @25
Sal Soda	5 @ 6
Senna	18 @25
Tartaric Acid	50 @62
Vitriol, Blue	10 @11
Dye Wood—℔ lb.	
Camwood	5¼@ 7
Fustic	2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped	2¼@ 3
Eliptic Springs—lb.	
Polished	11 @12
Feathers—℔ lb.	
Kentucky	18 @28
Ohio & Penn'a	24 @28
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	—@25
Soft	20 @22
Hard	—@11
Currants, Zante	—@12½
Filberts	8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey	16 @18
Malaga	—@12
Raisins, Muscat	—@ —
Bunch	—@3,12
Bloom	—@ —
Cranberries, bush	—@2,00
Lemons Sicily, bx	—@5,50
Oranges do	—@ —
Peaches dry, bush	1,25@1,37
Apples dry	—@ 75
Apples green, bbl.	87@1,25
Fire Brick—℔ M.	
Fire brick	—@15,00
Freights—℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern.	
Philadelphia & Baltimore via Canal.	
Flour, ℔ bbl	—@—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c	—@—
Feathers	—@—
Fur & Peltries	—@—
Wool	—@—
Rags	—@—
Ashes	—@—
Oil of all kinds	—@—
Northern.	
To Detroit, heavy	—@—
To Cleveland, "	—@—
Western.	
Via the River.	
To Cincinnati	10 @12½
Louisville	15 @20
St. Louis	37½@40

Flour—℔ bbl.	
Extra brands	3,81@3,87
Superfine	3,62@3,70
Scratched	@ —
Fine	@ —
Rye Flour	2,25@2,37
" hf. bbls	—@1,50
Buckwheat	1,25@1,37
" hf. bbl.	1,44@1,50
Feed—℔ bushel.	
Bran	@ —
Shorts	9 @10
Fish—℔ bbl.	
Mackerel, No. 1	—@13,50
No 1 hlf-bls	—@ 7,00
No 2	—@11,50
No 2 hlf-bls	—@ 6,00
No 3	—@ 8,50
No 1 kitts	—@ —
Herring, No. 1	5,50@ 6,25
No 2	4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1	17,00@18,00
No 2	—@—
Shad	—@ 8,50
Cod, ℔ lb	—@ 4
Glass—	
Black Bottles.	
Quart, ℔ gross	—@9,00
Pint, do	—@7,00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	—@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross	—@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—	
City brands.	
8x10	2,50@2,75
10x12	3,70@3,75
12x18	8,70@9,00
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24	12,00@15,00
Country brands.	
8x10	1,70@2,12
10x12	2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—℔ keg.	
FFFG	5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs	—@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters	—@7,00
FFFG do	—@4,00
Eagle do in papers	—@6,00
Rock powder	3,50@4,00
Grain—℔ bushel.	
Wheat	65 @75
Rye	40 @45
Oats	16 @17
Corn	25 @26
Barley	—@75
Glue—℔ lb.	
Pittsb. common	13 @14
Ginseng—℔ lb.	
Ginseng	—@25
Hay—℔ ton of 2000 lbs.	
Timothy	6,50@ 7,50
Clover	—@—
Straw, 100 bdls.	—@—
Hides—℔ lb.	
Missouri	9 @12
Spanish	15¼@17½
Do salted	9 @12
Do kips ℔ skin	1,25@1,62
Green	4 @ 4½
Hemp—℔ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	—@—
Manilla	—@—
Hops—℔ lb.	
First sort '44	—@10
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, lb	1,62@1,75
Spanish	1,20@1,30
Manilla	1,00@1,25
Lead—℔ lb.	
Missouri Pig	4 @4½
Bar	4½@4¾
Common sizes Pipe	6 @6¼
Sheet	—@6
Leather—℔ lb.	
Sole, Baltimore	20 @22
New York	15¼@18½
Damaged	14¼@16
Slaughter	20 @21
Skirting	23 @25
Harness, black	20 @22
Bridles, black, per doz. sides	30,00@36,00
Russet do	36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd	23,00@28,00
Kips finished	24,00@36,00
Calf skin do	13,00@26,00
Lace Leather	18,00@—
N. England Seating,	
No 1 ℔ dozen	15,00@—
2 do	35,00@—
3 do	25,00@—
Sheep skins	2 @—
Lumber—From pile ℔ 1000 feet.	
Pine, clear, inch	—@18,00
Common, "	—@ 8,50
Clear, 1¼ "	—@27,00
Com'n 1¼ "	—@12,75
Clear, 2 "	—@30,00
Com'n 2 "	—@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do	—@ —
1 in. common	—@16,00
Oak do do	28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 100	1,75@ 2,00
Laths, sawd, 100	—@—
Maleable Iron—℔ lb.	
Maleable Iron	—@15
Molasses—℔ gallon.	
Sugarhouse, Bost	—@—
" N Orleans	31¼@37½
New Orleans	28 @29
Country	—@—
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ℔ brl	2,50@2,75
Pitch	—@3,50
Tar, Allegheny	—@3,25
" N. Carolina	—@4,00
Turpentine, gall	50@ 55
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2,00
Oakum—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh	—@7
Oils—℔ gallon.	
Linseed	70@ 75
Lard, City	50@ 60
Olive	—@5,50
Sperm, bleached	—@1,20
" unbleached	—@1,15
" Fall	95@1,00
Whale	—@ 75
Tanners, ℔ brl	15,00@21,00
Paints—℔ lb.	
Prus. Blue	1,00@1,25
Lampblack	6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting	1½@ 2
Chrome Green	38 @55
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" No 2	25 @28
Brunsw'k Green	15 @20
White Lead, dry	6¼@ 7
" in oil, pure, keg	1,65@1,75
" No. 1	1,37@1,50
Red. Lead	7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre	2½@ 3
Ven. Red	4½@ 5
Verdigris	34 @38
Pig Metal—℔ ton.	
Allegheny.	
No. 1 Foundry	27,00@28,00
" Forge	27,00@28,00
Hanging Rock.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@30,00
" Forge	29,00@30,00
Tennessee.	
Tennessee	@
Plaster Paris—℔ ton	
Plaster Paris	—@14,50
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	—@—
" Shoulders	—@—
" Sides	—@—
Hoground, city cure	—@—
" country cure	—@—
Lard, No 1 in kegs	—@5½
" 2 in kegs	—@5¼
" 1, in bbls	5¼@5½
Butter " 1, in kegs	6 @6½
" 1, in roll	—@ 9
Cheese, W. Reserve	4 @4½
" Goshen	—@—
" Pine Apple	—@6½
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl	—@3,50
Do Butter	—@4,50
Potatoes—℔ bushel.	
Mercer	—@37½
Neshannocks	—@25
Rags—℔ lb.	
Country mixd	2½@3
Do good white	3¼@3½
Rice—℔ lb.	
Rice	4¼@4½
Seeds—℔ bushel.	
Clover	3,62½@3,75
Timothy	—@1,25
Flaxseed	—@1,00
Spices—℔ lb.	
Cloves	—@35
Cassia, in Mats	—@22
Ginger	—@10
Nutmegs	—@125
Pepper	11 @11½
Alspice	—@15
Snakeroot—℔ lb.	
Virginia	—@12½
Seneca	—@25
Soap—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	—@5
Cincinnati yellow	4½@5
Chillicothe yellow	—@5
Pittsburgh brown	4½@ 5
Cincinnati brown	—@4½
Chillicothe brown	—@4½
Castile	—@—
Starch—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	—@5
Cincinnati No 1	—@6½
Steel—℔ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17¼@18¼
Do single	16 @17
Best German	—@12½
" Eagle	—@10½
" Hoop L	—@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.	
Cast steel	—@16
Shear single	—@—
" double	—@—
" treble	—@—
German steel	—@10
English blister	—@12½
American blister	—@ 5½
Spring	5¼@ 6½
Spirits—℔ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordea'x	2,00@2,50
" Rochelle	2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	1,50@1,75
" N O	87@1,00
" N E 1st proof	40@ 50
Gin, Holland	1,40@1,50

Sugar—℔ lb.	
N. O. prime, hhd	6¼ @ 6½
" fair, hhd	— @ 6¼
Havana, white lb	—@11
Brazil, lb	—@10
Loaf, No 1 lb	—@14
" 2 lb	—@13½
" 3 lb	—@13
Pulverize, Philad	—@14
Salt—℔ bbl.	
No. 1 afloat	— @1,12½
" in store	1,18 @1,20
2 afloat	— @1,00
Table, doz. box	1,50 @2,00
Spelter—℔ lb.	
Spelter	—@10
Tobacco—℔ lb.—[10 ℔ ct. off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 @ 5
Manufacturers do	2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist	—@ 9
Plug in kegs	—@ 6½
Plug in boxes	—@14
6 twist	4¼@ 5
Cavendish	—@14
12s Lump in box	13 @14
5s " "	—@14
16s " "	—@14
Scotch snuff	—@11
Rappee	—@14
Cut & Dry, ¼ lb pap	—@25

Teas—℔ lb.	
Imperial	50 @75
Gunpowder	45 @70
Young Hyson	30 @70
Pouchong	30 @75
Tinplate—℔ box.	
I X	— @ 9,75
Tallow—℔ lb.	
Rendered	5½@6
Rough	4 @4½
Soap Grease	3¼@4½
Vices—℔ lb.	
Solid boxes	— @—
Wines—℔ gallon.	
L. P. Madiera	2,00@3,00
L. P. Teneriffe	1,00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@ 70
Sweet	62@ 65
Marseillas	70@ 75
Port	1,00@2,00
Claret	65@ 70
Wool—℔ lb.	
Prime	—@37½
Full blood	—@35
¾ blood	—@28
½ blood	—@25
¼ & common	—@22
Pulled	—@22
Zinc—℔ lb.	
Sheet	—@12½

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Wednesday evening, Dec. 11. }
Gazette and Advertiser Office. }

State of Trade—The business of the week has been of a quiet character. Some activity is manifest in the carrying trade. The period for a general settling up is fast approaching—stock is to be taken—accounts settled—books balanced and preparations made for the spring trade, which, to our thinking promises to be better than any enjoyed by Pittsburgh for some years. We have on hand a statement of the Commerce of the Canal for the year ending on the 30th day of November. On the whole it shows a marked increase over the years previous, in many respects, and especially in the revenue.

We allude to it here because it is a powerful assistance to the general trade of the city and we have reason to believe will more directly stimulate it next spring, than it has ever yet done. The year includes from Dec 1st, 1843 to Nov. 30th, 1844, and is to be so understood in the references to it below—where tons are mentioned they are *net*.

Western Waters—The Missouri, at the latest date, continued very low and almost impracticable to navigate. The Cumberland was at a very high stage on the 6th and falling. We have now 8 feet water and falling.

Ashes—The market has been quiet through the week with occasional small sales to the amount of about 10 tons of the several descriptions. We continue our quotations with the remark that the outside figures are quite nominal. In New York, sales of Pots on Saturday, the 7th, at $3,94 ℔ 100 lbs, and Pearls at $4,12½. The Imports of Pots by Canal for last year were 61¼ tons, and the Exports 10¼ tons.

Ale—Is in active demand for Export, and firm at our quotations.

Beeswax—We have heard of no sales—the inquiry is small, and prices, as far as sales are concerned, but little more than nominal.

Beans—We have noticed sales of small parcels of Common White at $1, but none of small white, which we quote at 1,12½@1,20 per bu.

Bristles—Good Bristles are scarce and are in demand at 30@35c.

Brooms—Some lots of Brooms have been sold during the week to the amount of 250 dozen at a decline. One lot of 200 dozen at $1@1,50 as in quality. We alter our quotations for merchantable.

Bark—Very little arriving—our quotations are obtained for the several descriptions.

Butter—The market has improved, and sales of Roll have been effected at an advance. Keg is also more in demand and though some holders ask an advance we are not aware that it has been more than partially obtained. Sales from store of about 7000 lbs. of Roll, in lots of 700 to 2000 lbs at 9, 9¼ and 10c, closing at the latter figures. Sales of 200 kegs from store at 6, 6¼ and 6½c mostly the latter. Most of the purchases for other markets.

Cotton—Since our last Review Cotton has arrived pretty freely, the receipts to this evening amounting to 1941 bales, of which all but 140 bales were for Manufacturers. Within two weeks 2551 bales have been received. Previous to these arrivals several of the Manufacturers had light stocks, and several sales were effected, but since, the demand has subsided and the market is quiet. Part of that now on the market is of superior quality, and the quantity of damaged pretty large in proportion to the stock. There is now every probability that the Mills will run full time through the winter, and the consumption be fully equal to their capacity.

Cotton Yarns—The demand is only moderate—prices pretty firm.

Cheese—We have again to report a dull market—the sales are in small parcels, good round W. R. in boxes at 4¼@4½c, the latter the general asking price, in casks 4@4¼. No sales of W. R. Pine Apple. The aggregate of Butter and Cheese sent forward by Canal last year was 824½ tons.

Feed—Sales of 1000 bu Bran at the river at 8c wholesale. Sales of Shorts at 10c ℔ bu.

Feathers—The receipts of Feathers not large. The Market is not active and sales are effected slowly—about 3000 lbs in parcels, one of 1500, quality only fair, at 25c. We quote to include fair to prime 25@28c. Retail sales of prime at 29@30c. The aggregate Export of last year by canal was 292 tons.

Freights—We remarked last week that competition in some instances has brought the rates of Eastern freights down and that it bid fair to lower the whole scale. Since then there has been a general reduction of 5c per 100 lbs on all articles both by wagon and via. Brownsville, and the state of the market is precisely what it was at the date of our last report, several wagons having since loaded to Baltimore with Lard, Pork, &c., at 70c per 100 lbs and Feathers at 87½c. As the rates are not settled, we quote 70@100c as including every description of freight to that city. Butter, Lard, Tallow, Pork, &c. to Philadelphia $1@1,12½. River freights continue very low.

Fish—The sales are confined to a retail business—No. 1 Salmon, old $17, new 18 per bl. No. 3 Mackerel $8,50. Gibb'd Herring 6,25. White (Lake) Fish $8,50 per bl. and 4,50 in half bls. Sales of Cod at 4c. No. of bls. imported last year by canal 8699¼.

Fruit—*Dried*—Imports by river for the week, Peaches, bbls & scks 244, Apples do 178. Peaches, halves, are about as they were at the date of last week's report—the demand is limited and sales of about 200 bu from store at $1,25. Apples have advanced and sales of 500 bu from first hands at 70c—sales from store at 75c, and now held at 75@80c. M. R. Raisins held at $3@3,12½ ℔ bx.

Green—Arrivals of Apples 2664 bbls, but notwithstanding these the demand continues good, though sales have been made something lower: in the aggregate, 700 bbls at 87½, $1, 1,12½ and 1,25 ℔ bbl, generally $1 and 1,12½. No receipts of Cranberries that we are aware of and market bare.

Flour—The market has been rather heavy within the few days past and we note a shade of decline. To embrace fair to favorite brands we quote $3,62½@3,75. Sales have been made from store at $3,75@3,87½ in lots. Extra brands are held higher, $3,87½@4,00 ℔ bbl for city use. Buckwheat Flour is in better demand, and sales of 8000 lbs in sks on the wharf and from store at $1,12½@1,25 ℔ 100 lbs—we now quote $1,25@1,37½ as the market. Exported by Canal last year 110,452¾ bbls.

Fire Brick—Generally held at $15 ℔ M.

Ginseng—Small sales at 25c ℔ lb. Not much arriving on sale.

Groceries—The market has been quiet through the week. *Sugar*—The sales foot up to about 90 hds. in parcels of 40, 10, 10 and small lots, all of old, and at former prices with the exception of Fair on which there is a slight decline—we now quote Common 6c, Fair 6¼@6½c and Prime 6¾ cts with occasional sales by single hhd. at 6¾ cts.

Molasses—The sales show a decline on old Molasses—one of 50 bls. N. O. at 26c. A lot of *new* is on the market, the first of the season. We quote 26@27c per gallon. Sales of N. O. S. H. at 31¼, 33 and 35c per gall.

Coffee—The market is quiet and steady at quotations.

Glass—The stock of Window is kept up. Interior is sold below our inside figures, but no merchantable article with a responsible brand can be had under them.—Some large shipments of hollow ware are making to the South this week.

Grain—*Wheat*—no arrivals of any consequence; we quote 65@75c as the market. *Oats*—sales of 900 bu on the wharf at 16c. *Barley*—demand continues unabated and sales of about 400 bu on the wharf at 75c. *Corn* is down—sales at 25c. *Rye* is very much wanted and sales of 500 bu at 41c, a sale from store at 45c.

Iron and Nails—The rates which have obtained for several months past nominally continue unchanged, but sales on very favorable terms for buyers are constantly making. Common Bar 3c, Juniata 3¼c ℔ lb.—Nails 4@4½c for assorted.

Lead—Moderate sales of Pig at 4@4¼c, generally the former. No arrivals this week. Bar 4¼@4½c. Sheet & Common sizes of pipe at quotations.

Lumber—Arrivals small. Limited sales from Pile at our quotations.

Hoop poles—A sale of 2½ M. was made this week at $8,50.

Oakum—Sales of 20 bales Pittsburgh at 7c.

Oils—The several descriptions continue steady.—Small sales of country pressed Linseed at 72c. City is held at 75.

Provisions—*Bacon*—No new meat is yet on the market with the exception of a few Hams which retail at 8c per lb! As the movement of Bacon by the Canal through the year past may be of interest at this juncture, we annex the aggregate forwarded each month:

December	lbs.	4,920
March	"	3,471,963
April	"	7,248,774
May	"	4,481,634
June	"	1,695,307
July	"	746,763
August	"	741,844
September	"	402,733
October	"	242,982
November	"	68,885
		19,105,805

The aggregate of Lard and Tallow sent forward for the same time was 1333 tons—of this amount the proportion of Tallow is small.

Pork—The arrivals of bulk comprise 7544 pieces, part of which have been sent forward and the balance placed in smoke-house. New Bacon may therefore be shortly expected, as a quantity of Pork hung some days since is being cured. We understand our dealers have been operating pretty freely in the markets below, and we may expect large arrivals of bulk meat shortly.

Lard—The arrivals this week are, kegs 284, bls. 87—of these but little has been sold, a few kegs of No. 1 at 5¼. It would be readily taken at 5¼c.

Pig Metal—The market has been quiet through the week. Holders are pretty firm and prices are well sustained. There can be no reasonable fear now of any extraneous influence being brought to bear upon the market for some time to come, and it will probably be wholly regulated by the demand and supply. Metal continues to arrive from above and below, the receipts for the week being 583 tons. The sales so far as heard were as follows:

30 tons Hang. Rock. No. 1 Forge at $30, 60 days.
30 " " " Foundry, 30, 4 mos.
50 " " " " 30, cash (par'ls)
2-3 " Allegheny, " Forge 28, 6 mos.
70 " " middling, 26 "

The Imports by Canal last year were,	tons	2,547
By River since March 7th,		16,582
Total,		19,129

Rice—*New* Rice is held at 4¼@4½c. Arrivals, 5 tcs. only.

Salt—The sales of No. 1 have been moderate, and the market not so active as last week, in the aggregate about 1800 bbls at a shade of decline on our inside figure, from $1,18@1,20 ℔ bbl. delivered. At the River 1,12½. inspected. Monongahela White Salt from store $1,37½. The receipts by canal last year were 41,295 bbls.

Seeds—The arrivals have been light, and as the stock of Clover is small transactions in that have been limited. We quote as last week from wagon $3,50@3,62½, and from store 3,75 per bu. Nothing doing in Timothy. Clean Flaxseed readily commands $1 per bu of 56 lbs. 93¼ tons of Seeds were exported by canal last year.

Tin Plate—I X firm at $9,75 per box.

Tobacco—The sales of Leaf are moderate at and within our quotations.

Tanners' Scraps—In demand at 2½c, cash.

Whiskey—The market has fluctuated somewhat through the week. Sales of 53 bls. Common at 24c, 40 at 23½c, 50 at 24c, 20 at 24½ and 10 bls at 24¼. We now quote 24¼c. Rectified 25c per gall. Exported by canal last year 77,707 galls.

Wool—The receipts have dwindled down to a very slim amount weekly and are almost exclusively confined to the coarser qualities. Sales from store of 4@5000 lbs Common and Pulled to manufacturers at 25c per lb. Exported by Canal last year, 3,166,960 lbs. Imported by river from March 7th to Nov. 28th, 10,313 bales.

Retail Prices in the Diamond Market

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 11, 1844.

Apples, ℔ peck	7 @20	Oats, ℔ bushel	—@18¾
Beef, best cuts, ℔ lb	4 @ 5	Onions, ℔ hlf-peck	5 @ 6¼
Middling	3 @ 4	Pudding Liver, lb	— @ 5
Corned	— @ 5	Pork, best cuts, lb	4 @ 5
Dried	6 @ 8	Carcase	2½@2¾
Carcase, round	1¾@ 2	Parsnips, ℔ bunch	3 @ 4
Beets, ℔ hlf-peck	— @ 6¼	Potatoes, Merc'r, bu	37½@—
Butter, fresh Print, lb.	15@18	Neshannocks	18 @20
Fresh Roll	10 @12½	Sweet hlf-peck	— @—
Apple, ℔ qt	7 @ 8	Peaches ℔ peck	— @—
Beans, ℔ qt	— @ 4	Dried, ℔ qt	— @ 4
Cabbage, ℔ head	2 @ 6	Pickles, ℔ doz	6 @ 8
Carrots, ℔ bunch	2 @ 3	Sausages, ℔ lb	6 @ 8
Cellery, do	4 @ 5	Sausage meat	5 @—
Chickens, live, pair	16 @25	Sausages, dried	5 @ 6
Cleaned	16 @25	Tongues Beef, green	15 @20
Chesnuts ℔ qt	12 @	Do dried	— @25
Corn Meal, sift'd, bu.	33@40	Turkeys, live, each	25 @50
Unsifted		Do cleaned	25@62
Cranberries, ℔ qt	8 @ 9	Veal, best cuts, lb	4 @ 5
Ducks, live, pair	20 @25	Walnuts, ℔ hlf-pck	4 @ 5
Cleaned	25 @31¼	**Fish.**	
Eggs, ℔ dozen	15 @18¾	Perch ℔ bunch	20 @25
Geese, clean, each	— @25	Suckers	— @12½
Hams, green	— @	Salmon	25 @75
" smoked	7 @ 8	Pike	— @25
Hominy, ℔ qt	3 @ 4	Catfish	— @25
Honeycomb, ℔ lb.	12½@ 15	**Flour.**	
" strained, qt	— @	Wheat, ℔ 100 lbs	1,87@2,00
Lard, rend'd, ℔ lb	— @ 8	Rye do	1,50@1,75
Mutton, ℔ lb	3 @ 4	Buckwheat do	—@1,50

We have but few alterations to make in prices. The market was tolerable good.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street.

GOEHRING'S Yards, Allegheny city, Dec. 11.

The offerings were again small and prices advanced a shade. The sales were as follows:

111 head of Beef Cattle at 2¾ to 3¼ cents per lb. net.
41 " " Sheep $1 03 to 1,12½ per head.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE,

OF REAL ESTATE.

L S

BY order of the Orphan's Court, on petition of Joseph Gardner, administrator of Thos. Gilmore, deceased, and at the instance of Thos. Mellon, Esq., attorney for the administrator,

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, the 30th day of December, instant, the following described Real Estate, viz:

One undivided eighth part of, in and to, all that certain tract or piece of land, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, containing one hundred and forty seven and one half acres, with six per cent allowance for roads, &c., Bounded by lands of James Kerr, John Gardner, Joel Ketcham the Monongahela river, and others. On which is erected a log dwelling house and barn, &c., and of which there is about 100 acres cleared.

By order of Court. THOS. FARLEY,
dec10-w3t Clerk.

FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS!

AT WHOLESALE,

At No. 107 Wood Street.

THE subscribers are now receiving a great variety of NEW, DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, which have been recently purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and at reduced prices.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock, as we think we are prepared to sell them *good bargains*, in the way of Dry Goods.
dec 5-w3t W. M. COOPER & CO.

IN the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, No. 113, October Term, A. D., 1844.

Benjamin Herr, Jr., }
vs. } Libel for Divorce, a
Margaret Herr. } Vinculo Matrimonii.

L S

And now to wit, August 16th, 1844, petition presented in open Court, and subpoena awarded, returnable to the 4th Monday of October A. D., 1844.—Subpoena issued and returned, N. E. I. So answers E. Trovillo, Sheriff.—November 5th, 1844, alias subpoena awarded by the Court, returnable to the 4th Monday of December, 1844. Alias subpoena issued, returned N. E. I. So answers E. Trovillo, Sheriff.

To the defendant above named:—You are hereby notified and required to appear before the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, on the 4th Monday of December next, and show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a Vinculo Matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case, according to the prayer of the libellant, in accordance with the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. E. TROVILLO, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1844—w4t*

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR STORE.

Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Tippets, Gloves, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and will open at the old stand, No. 134 Liberty street, in the store of Mr. Johnson, a first rate assortment of Goods in his line, consisting of cross Fox, Blue Fox, Black and Natural Lynx, Fitch, Martin, Chinchilla, Russia Squirrel, and Astragan *Muffs* and *Boas*; Ladies' Fur Cloaks, Cravats and Trimmings; Ladies and Gentlemens Fur Bosoms; Ladies Neck Tippets, Foot Muffs, Fur Gloves, and every description of Fur Trimmings.

Also, a first rate assortment of CLOTH CAPS: all of which will be sold at less price than can be had at any other establishment in this city.

Persons purchasing goods in the above line will find it to their interest to give me a call.
☞ Cash paid for *Raw Furs*. A. MAILS,
134 Liberty street, near St Clair.
oct 5—daw3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

3 improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land,

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvements by any property in the county.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store: Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for a good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information on the subject, shall receive prompt attention by addressing letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois.
oct 24—w6m WM. WOOD.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

DR. M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

THIS is to certify that I gave a child of mine one bottle of Dr McLane's Worm Specific, and it brought away 82 large worms. I believe it to be a superior medicine for the cure of worms in children. My child is 3½ years old. JOHN TROUP,
Lordstown, New Warren, Ohio.
WARREN, Oct 23 1844.
☞ J. KIDD & Co., agents for this valuable Worm Specific, corner of 4th and Wood sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
nov 1-w4m

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Valuable in Billious Complaints.

MR J. KIDD—Dear Sir: What is the price of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, by the half dozen boxes. I am subject to Billious attack and can find no medicine give such immediate relief as Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.
A RESIDENT OF THE CITY.
N. B. These valuable Pills are in great demand. The increased sales far exceed our most sanguine expectation. For sale at the drug warehouse of
J. KIDD & Co.,
nov 1-w4m corner 4th and Wood streets.

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.

B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of
NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
in this market.
B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles.
Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Mouslin de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Cameleon Chusans, Tissans.
Crape d'Cypress; Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Mouseline and Turkard, do.
Plain and embroidered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
New style French prints; American do. new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lupins French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Parisian style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do. from 12½ cents upwards;
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bajou's Kid Gloves, new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Guipare, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured net for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Reviere do. Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and colored Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do;
Plain, figured, changeable Plaid Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
French, West of England and American Cloths,
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c., &c.
With every other article in the Dry Goods line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.
oct 3—wtf

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 7, 1844.

John Tylers Last Message.

The most interesting points in this official document, are the Texas and Tariff questions. On the subject of annexation, it is full and explicit, leaving nothing to be inferred. The immediate Annexation of Texas, by a joint resolution of Congress is urged with the pertinacity and zeal which Mr. Tyler has displayed in all his official conduct in this matter. The late election, is taken as an indication that the people of the United States have decided in favor of the measure, and that expression of opinion is urged upon Congress as a reason for their prompt action. His remarks are insulting to Mexico, and would be sufficient provocation for war with any nation able to cope with us. We can scarcely conceive any thing more improper than Mr. Tyler's telling Mexico to wait until the decision of the people of the United States was known. Suppose the people of Louisiana should rebel against the Union, and should negotiate a treaty to annex herself to Mexico, through Santa Ana, and he should tell the United States Government to avoid invading or recovering her revolted province, until the pleasure of the people of Mexico was known—we *guess* Jonathan's blood would boil over.

Mr. Tyler gives the Tariff an indirect thrust, and shows quite an interest in the agricultural productions of *Tobacco, Rice* and *Cotton*. The only Northern production he notices with his paternal care is *Lard*. Probably he thinks this is sufficient to *grease* the rest for the deglutition of Northern Doughfaces.

But little interest is manifested by the public in this message. The political history of John Tyler is drawing to a close, and he will soon go into oblivion, or only be remembered for his political treachery and weak administration.

☞It is due to Mr. Dunlop to state that the article in our paper of Wednesday, signed "A Whig from the first and to the end," was not written by him as charged in the American of Thursday; neither did Mr. Dunlop see it, or know of its existence until its publication. We should be sorry for its publication, as it has called down upon Mr. Dunlap so brutal an attack, did we conceive the assaults of that paper injured anybody. The article of the American sets out with a falsehood, and teems with falsehoods throughout,

The Whig Members of Congress.

"Oliver Oldschool," the well known able Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette, is at his post. Speaking of the Whig members of Congress, he says:

> The universal sentiment is "let us stand by our country, our principles, and each other." Never was that patriotic party more firmly united nor stronger than it is at the present moment; never had it reason to be more proud of itself than at this hour.

True, all true! Never had a party more reason to be proud of its position, or more cause of steadfastness and firmness in pursuing an onward course, unswayed and unchanged. Firmness and perseverance will bring victory to our standard by the next Presidential election. "Oliver Oldschool" says further:

> "I have been able to learn, there is no change of sentiment among the *Whigs*: they will *resist* annexation with the same determination they resisted it six months ago. Should Texas, however, be annexed, the "Liberty Party," who *profess* such hostility to the measure, will have the consolation of knowing that *they* did it."

That is right. Let the Whigs maintain their opposition to every wrong, let others do as they may. The temptation is strong to yield, and let the Locofocos carry out their measures, but let us do right and success will finally follow.

WHIG TRIUMPH.—On Saturday, Nov. 24th, an election took place in N. Orleans for two members of the State Convention. Messrs. *Charles M. Conrad* and *J. P. Benjamin*, Whigs, were elected by a majority of over *three hundred*. The Whig spirit still burns as brightly as ever.

The friends of Mr. Clay in Kentucky have determined to erect a column of stone, to be not less than one hundred feet in height, in honor of their distinguished fellow citizen. A society has been organized at Frankfort, of which R. P. Letcher is President, and of which any person on the payment of one dollar may become a member, for the purpose of carrying the design into effect. The work is expected to cost $10,000, and no subscription in one name for over *five* dollars will be received.

OHIO.—The Legislature of Ohio met at Columbus on the 2nd inst. From the State Journal we learn that Hon. David Chambers, of Muskingum, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, by a vote of 19 to 12 cast for Hon. T. W. Bartley; scattering 2—Oviatt Cole, of Medina, was chosen Clerk, and Mr. Stidger, of Stark, Sergeant at Arms. The House was organized by the re-election of John M. Gallagher, Esq. of Clark county, as speaker. The vote stood for Gallagher 39, James H. Ewing, Esq. of Hamilton 26; blanks and scattering 5. Asahel H. Lewis, of Portage, was chosen clerk, and Vam E. Vanmetre, of Pickaway, Sergeant at Arms.

The inauguration of Gov. Bartley was to take place on Wednesday.

☞The citizens of Wheeling talk of building a Wire Suspension Bridge, in token of their gratitude to Henry Clay, and as a token of remembrance of his great services. We hope they will succeed.

WHAT A PICTURE--THE SOUTH.

A writer in the Charleston Courier, urges the establishment of Cotton Manufactures in South Carolina, and among other reasons urges the following:

"Shall we pass unnoticed the thousands of poor, ignorant, degraded white people among us, who, in this land of plenty, live in comparative nakedness and starvation? Many a one is reared in proud South Carolina from birth to manhood, who has never passed a month in which he has not some part of the time been stinted for meat. Many a mother is there who will tell you that her children are but scantily supplied with bread, and much more scantily with meat; and if they be clad with comfortable raiment, it is at the expense of their scanty allowance of food.

"It is only necessary to build a manufacturing village of shanties, in a healthy location, in any part of the State, to have crowds of these poor people around you, seeking employment at half of the compensation given to operatives at the North. It is indeed painful to be brought in contact with such ignorance and degradation, but on the other hand, it is pleasant to witness the change which soon takes place in the condition of those who obtain employment. The emaciated, pale-faced children soon assume the appearance of robust health, their tattered garments are exchanged for those suited to a better condition; if you visit their dwellings, you will find their tables supplied with wholesome food, and on the Sabbath, when the females turn out in their gay colored gowns, you will imagine yourselves surrounded by groups of city belles."

The writer then goes on to say:

"It is perhaps not generally known, that there are twenty thousand white persons in this state, who can neither read nor write—this is about one in every thirteen of the white population.

"That we are behind the age in agriculture, the mechanic arts, industry and enterprise, is apparent to all who pass through our state.—Our good city of Charleston speaks a language on this subject not to be mistaken; she has lost one thousand of her population according to the census of 1840, while her sister cities have doubled and quadrupled theirs."

Who would have thought to hear such sentiments from the chivalric South!—from men who contemptuously speak of the "white slaves of the North," the "Factory slaves," and so on. Now, after having impoverished themselves by slave labor, and degraded and brutalized a large part of their white population, they turn to the despised manufacturing system of the North to save them from destruction, to yield their famishing population bread, and to give the hue of rosy health to their ignorant pale-faced children. We are glad that light is breaking into that dark region. Happy would it be for them and us, and posterity, if they would only open their eyes to the deep curse which human slavery is entailing upon them, and which is now the source of nearly all their calamities.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1844.

SENATE.

After the reading of the Message, Mr. White of Indiana gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill to complete the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Also a Bill to complete the Erie and Wabash Canal.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the 25th, (the Abolition,) Standing Rule of this House be and is hereby rescinded.

The yeas and nays upon its adoption were ordered, when Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, moved to lay on the table. The yeas and nays were called, and were as follows:—Yeas 81—Nays 104; so the resolution was not laid on the table.

This vote created a marked sensation in the Hall, as it was not altogether expected, and was rather a spontaneous expression of opinion. The vote followed upon the adoption of the Resolution and the result was—Ayes 109, Noes 77.

A number of members voted for the Resolution after the roll had been called, and when it was clearly demonstrated that a majority were in favor of the Resolve.

The message was then read, after which Mr. J R. Ingersoll gave notice that he should bring in a Bill to amend the Naturalization Laws

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a Joint Resolution proposing the distribution of the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue withheld from the States.

This was laid on the table—Ayes 105—Nays 68.

Notice was given of an intention to bring in a Bill to reduce the rates of Postage.

The House then adjourned.

The Popular Vote--Remarkable Increase.

The following article from the Lynchburg Virginian cannot but excite marked attention, and convince all unprejudiced persons that Henry Clay has been cheated out of his election by the most unheard of rascalities. Compare, for instance, the vote of Allegheny county with some of the interior Locofoco counties, and see what a vast discrepance there is. No county in the State has increased more than this, probably, in population, since the last census, and yet while we fall some thousands short of having as many votes as male adults in 1840, quite a number of Locofoco counties in their vote equal or exceed this class of population. Should not these matters be looked into, or shall we consent to be forever *Plaquemined* out of our rights.

"MR. CLAY received in the late election a *much larger popular* vote than was given to Gen Harrison in 1840. Notwithstanding this he is beaten, while Gen Harrison left Mr. Van Buren (not estimating the vote of South Carolina) some 145,000 votes behind! But perhaps the most marvellous circumstance is in the magical increase of the vote in the strong Locofoco sections of the country. To say nothing of the *Tenth Legion* and *Little Tennessee* in Virginia for the present, let us look at some of the strong Locofoco counties in Pennsylvania, and compare the vote of 1844 with the census of 1840. According to the census, the whole number of adult males in Berks county in 1840 was 13,414—voters in 1844, 12,674, in Pike, 848 adult males and 920 voters; York, 10,023 adult males and 9,308 voters; Monroe, 2,034 adult males and 2,220 voters; Tioga, 3,342 adult males, and 3,367 voters; Perry, 3,561 adult males, and 3,671 voters; Columbia, 5,033 adult males and 5,108 voters; and Potter, 732 adult males and 794 voters! This is certainly a remarkable result; and the more so, when we contrast it with the strong Whig counties in that State. For example, in Philadelphia city there were in 1840, 19,187 adult males, and in 1844 only 14,6-6 voters, in Lancaster, 18,012 adult males and 16,236 voters; in Erie, 7,215 adult males and 5,847 voters; in Allegheny, 18,380 adult males and 13,826 voters, and so on. Now, the wonder is not so much that there has been so great an augmentation in the number of voters, but that the ratio of increase is so much larger in the Locofoco than the Whig counties. We suppose that fecundity does not depend upon political opinion; and yet it would *seem* so! But even if the Locos multiply and replenish more rapidly than the Whigs, still we are perplexed to account for the fact that there seems to be more voters than adult males in some of the Locofoco counties, while in all the Whig counties the adult males outnumber the voters, the difference in some of them amounting to 5,000! How does *this* happen? If the Locos were ever guilty of *fraud* or *pipe-laying*, it might indeed be accounted for; but as they are manifestly indignant at even the bare suspicion of such things on the part of the Whigs, of course it cannot be supposed that they are ever guilty of perpetrating them. Yet the foregoing facts have an 'awful squinting' that way!"

JONATHAN WALKER, the individual who abducted seven slaves some time since from persons residing in Florida, was tried at Pensacola about a fortnight ago. There were four separate indictments against him, charging him with aiding and assisting the runaways; with enticing them, and with stealing them.—On the first indictment the prisoner was found guilty, and condemned to be branded on the right hand with the letters "S. S" On the 2d, guilty and fined $150; on the 3d, guilty and to stand in the pillory one hour; on the 4th, guilty and imprisonment 15 days. That part of the sentence requiring him to be branded and exposed in the pillory was executed on the following day. He was then remanded to prison, there to remain until the expiration of fifteen days, and until the fine and costs were paid.

Cotton.

The Mobile Daily Advertiser of the 23d ult., in calling the attention of the cotton planters of the South, to the effect which the election of Mr. Polk is already producing upon the price of the great staple, says:

"We learn, from a source which enables us 'to state it as an unquestionable fact, that during the past week purchasers of cotton in this 'city have received letters from the manufacturers of the article, for whom they were engaged in purchasing, in some instances countermanding their orders entirely, and in others 'reducing very materially the limits previously 'prescribed. The consequence is, a *decline of fully half a cent per pound* in this market during the week now about to close. Such are 'the legitimate, the inevitable results of Locofoco success!"

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The *official* returns from all the counties of the State, except Edmonson and Letcher, give the following vote; Clay 61,045, Polk 51,580—Clay's majority 6,465. A letter from Edmonson, which may probably be relied on gives the vote of that county thus—Clay 174, Polk 241.—The August vote of Letcher county was, Owsley 60, Butler 185.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"The battle has been fought, the clouds of smoke have cleared away, and the Whigs have been defeated! How have they redeemed their promises? by casting upon us insult and reproach as those who have contributed to their late defeat, by again bowing down to Foreign Influence and courting foreign votes!"

MR. EDITOR:—The above remarks are found in the organ of the Natives of this city, yesterday morning, and it seems to me requires a passing notice, not for the truth it contains, but rather for the want of it, together with its extreme injustice to the Whig party. In order that he might overwhelm us in his wrath, he *assumes* a false issue, and then reasons most logically therefrom. The man is to be pitied, truly, when he must resort to *such* means to sustain his cause. *He* talks of the "Whigs accusing *them* of contributing to their defeat;" why the idea is not only false, but supremely ridiculous. They know too well the *cause* thereof, and intend by the time another four years roll around to remedy that cause if possible. The insinuation, too, that the small Native party was composed of nearly as many Locofocos as Whigs, is going it a little too strong. It is pretty generally admitted, I believe, that seventeen twentieths of the Native party came from the old Whig ranks, and that the balance voted for the Native, James K. Polk, (the man who was raised to the Presidential Chair by the votes of foreigners, many of whom knew as much about our constitution and laws as a Chinese Mandarin does, and *no more*.)

There may have been very great assistance rendered the Whig party by these Natives: I suspect it has not been discovered yet, however. Take ten from a hundred, then add ten again, and how much *gain* do you make, Mr Age? This *splitting off* from a party, and then claiming extraordinary credit for returning to it again, is a species of *merit* I don't understand. If the Natives, as a party, are really sincere in their desire of having our naturalization laws amended, let them fall back into their old ranks in the great Whig party (never greater than at this time,) and with one half the zeal and energy they are now displaying, rely upon it, their efforts will be crowned with success.

That there must be an alteration in our naturalization laws, (if we expect to perpetuate our Republic,) a large number of the old Democratic as well as almost the entire Whig party freely admit. But if that object is ever to be accomplished, it must be done by *uniting* in one solid phalanx all the lovers of our Republican institutions, and never cease calling on every American, whether born or naturalized, (for all are alike interested,) to assist us until the work is accomplished, and not by seceding and building new parties. Has the Age forgotten the old maxim, none the less true for its antiquity, about dividing and conquering. That the Locofocos have not is clearly the opinion of A WHIG.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE MONONGAHELA SLACK-WATER IMPROVEMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Gazette of the 4th inst., I observe a very just compliment to several individuals who have been employed in the erection of the locks and dams in the Monongahela river, between this place and Brownsville, which is all very proper; but it is to be regretted that the writer did not extend his inquiries further while seeking information on the subject, and enable himself to do justice to other less prominent, but equally meritorious individuals connected with the work.

That Messrs. Lockhart & Thomas, contractors for building lock and dam number four, deserve the eulogium awarded them by the writer; and that S. Lothrop, Esq, civil engineer, and J. B. Moorhead, Esq, superintendant, are fully entitled to his compliments, no one will dispute—but there are others who have likewise nobly done their part, and who equally deserve public notice.

Lock and dam number three was but in a little better state of forwardness than number four, when the whole work was begun last spring—it was raised about one course of stone higher than number four, and some stone were cut for it at the quarry opposite Elizabeth.—This enabled Messrs. Allston & Hannay, the contractors for the lock, to do their job before lock number four was finished, and after completing it, they went to raising the walls of lock number two, about six feet higher, which they likewise accomplished, though the company were not prepared to have it done until the summer of 1845—thus giving evidence of industry and perseverance that could not be excelled. Messrs. Allston & Hannay are old inhabitants of this place, and are much respected for their upright, unassuming and gentlemanly deportment. As stone masons, they have not their superiors.

Dam number three was undertaken by Mr. John Lindsay of Allegheny city, and in the early stage of his work, he met with a serious delay in not getting timber down the Allegheny river in time, agreeably to the contract for its delivery. This was also the first contract for a work of such magnitude and character he had ever undertaken, and this, added to the frequent freshets during the fore part of last summer, created an apprehension that he could not complete the work in time for opening the navigation through to Brownsville, but, notwithstanding all those unfavorable circumstances, his job is done. And who that knows John Lindsay, could or would doubt the fulfilment of his engagement, if within the scope of human possibility

In conclusion, it is but justice to notice Mr Henry McCarty, late lock keeper at lock number one. To this individual the public is indebted for some important and very valuable inventions.

It is to his ingenuity that the company is indebted for the new and speedy manner by which the lock gates are opened and closed, for which he has obtained a patent. With this improvement a boat can be passed through each lock on an average of five minutes, which heretofore required from fifteen minutes to half an hour. In addition to this great advantage in time in working the gates, there is a saving of at least two hands at each lock, by which for the whole works, the company will save about *two thousand* dollars per annum.

Mr. McCarty has also invented a valuable improvement for scraping earth and removing it from the channel of rivers, which, under his superintendance is used by Capt. Sanders of the U. S. Army, and superintendant for improving the navigation of the Ohio river.

Another friend of the Improvement.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR EDITOR:—Through the medium of your columns, I respectfully call the attention of amateurs and patrons of the fine arts to a splendid collection of old paintings, now being exhibited at Philo Hall, by Mr Olliver, an unassuming and most gentlemanly son of old Scotia's sea girt isle.

It is painful to a mind of any sensibility, to see them comparatively consigned to unmerited neglect, especially at this time, when every arrant humbug that comes along with nothing to recommend them but their own supercilious impudence, should be overrun with patronage, and be encouraged by the presence of our Parsons and Doctors. It is nothing strange in these degenerate days. But when modest conscious worth, presents itself to our considerations, it too often receives a stranger's epitaph at our hands with just sympathy enough to bury it. W. S. B.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Official.

Hill's New Hampshire Patriot gives the following as the Official Vote of that State for Electors of President and Vice President:

Counties.	Clay. 1844.	Polk. 1844.	Birney. 1844.	Harrison. 1840.	V. B. 1840.
Rickingham	2830	4007	584	4115	4933
Strafford	1702	1808	330	2356	2054
Belknap	864	1701	248	1531	2252
Carroll	732	1816	233	1494	2450
Merrimack	1589	3821	628	2754	5050
Hillsborough	3124	[illegible]	675	4036	5091
Cheshire	2558	2070	374	3634	2310
Sullivan	1553	1944	350	[illegible]	2299
Grafton	2566	4046	631	3697	4969
Coos	343	1364	108	532	1343
Total	17,866	27,160	4,161	26,297	32,801
Scattering					38

Polk over Clay, 9,294; Polk over all, 5,095.

Aggregate vote of 1840 59,098

" " 1844 49,228

Decrease in four years 9,870

MAINE—Official.

Counties.	Clay. PRESIDENT..1844	Polk.	Birney
ork	3216	5117	452
Cumberland	4483	6367	694
Lincoln	4556	5351	460
Hancock	1849	2608	105
Washington	2328	2605	74
Kennebec	5393	3535	561
Oxford	1887	4395	397
Somerset	2818	2530	435
Penobscot	3346	4895	701
Waldo	1826	[illegible]	316
Piscataquis	1074	1136	228
Franklin	1132	1699	362
Aroostook	398	907	21
Total	34,346	45,719	4,837

Polk's majority over Clay 11,373; over all, 6,536.

SENATORS.—We announced the other day the appointment of Messrs. Marcy and Savage as U. S Senators for this State. We did it on good authority, and the well known and deliberately made up opinion of the Governor. Gov. Bouck has the right of all men to change his mind, and he has exercised it in this case, and appointed Lt Gov. Daniel S. Dickinson, in the place of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge; and the Hon. Henry A. Foster, in the place of the Hon Silas Wright. Mr. Foster is on his way to Washington, but Lt Gov. Dickinson must remain for the discharge of his office, as Presidential Elector at Albany on the 4th.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Slavery in Africa.

The Journal of Commerce says:—"An English gentleman, who has spent fourteen years in Western Africa, where he has been governor of some of the most important English possessions, states that probably ninth-tenths of all the population of Africa are at this moment slaves; that in some places the slaves are to the free, as thirty to one; that slavery there is of all sorts, from that which gives the master the most absolute control, to that in which the slave has the common privileges of a member in the family, and may, in some cases, inherit his master's property. He expresses the conviction that slavery can be eradicated there only by the general promulgation of the Gospel."

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that Professor Locke, of the Medical College of Ohio, after studying for many years the structere and use of galvanic batteries, has invented one very convenient in use, and in many respects novel in its effects. He calls it *The Organized Battery*. It consists of a combination of all kinds of batteries in one neat table instrument so arranged that by keys and stops like those of an organ, he can in a moment bring any kind of battery to act upon the same experiment; and thus in rapid succession can contrast the effects of different modifications. Although of moderate size the effects are very impressive. When two copper conductors are brought in contact and afterwards separated to some distance, a hissing arched flame passes between them, and when charcoal is substituted, the flame and light become insupportably brilliant, bringing tears from the eyes of those who attempt, while too near, to look at it.—Leaves of gold and other metal are burnt as if by an explosion; water is decomposed by it as if it were boiling. The shock in one modification is supportably painful; but by drawing a stop the shock ceases. Magnetic machines are thrown into rapid revolution, and a small iron magnet is excited to lift eleven pounds! And thus, by various 'stops,' all of the music of galvanic electricity, with all its variations, may be rapidly executed. This instrument occuppying a space of about three feet in length, two and a half feet in width, and one foot in height, made of polished walnut, lignumvitae and polished brass, finished as neatly as a piano, exhibits both external symmetry and internal mechanical accuracy.

From the Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

HORRID MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Orrin Clover murdered his wife, at Annesville, about 1 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, by cutting her throat with a jack-knife, in a fit of jealousy. At the time when the murder was committed, a boy 14 years of age was chopping wood about 30 feet from the door, when he heard the cry of "murder" from the wife within the house. He proceeded towards the door, when he met Mrs. Clover coming out of the house with her throat cut. She ran about 30 feet, when she fell and immediately expired.—The boy ran and cried "murder," which alarmed the brother of Clover and the brother of the wife, Mr. Evans, who were about 60 rods from the place where the murder was committed, who immediately ran to the house, where they found Clover with his throat cut and in the last agonies of death, and the wife lying in the door yard entirely dead.

The scene in the house was heart-rending in the extreme. They have left 3 children, the oldest about eight years, and the youngest seventeen months, and numerous respectable friends of both husband and wife who reside in the immediate neighborhood.

AN ANIMATED WARMING PAN.

We can't tell where the following comes from, we find it straying about among our exchange papers, without an owner. Our readers may all have seen and laughed at it before, but if they have, we are quite sure a second perusal will provoke a second and heartier laugh.

In Ireland a warming pan is called a friar.—Not many years ago an unsophisticated girl took service in a hotel, in the town of——. Poor thing—she had never heard of a warming pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to a friar once a year.

It so happined on a cold and drizzly night that a priest took lodging at the inn. He had traveled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour. Soon after the mistress of the house called the servant girl.

"Betty, put the friar in No. 6."

Up went Betty to the poor priest.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6, my mistress says."

"How, what? said he, annoyed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6.

There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing gown and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the misstress called to Betty,

"Put the friar in No. 4."

Betty said something about disturbing his reverence, which her mistress did not understand.—So she told the girl in a sharp voice to do as she was directed, and she would always do right.—Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest, despite of his angry protestations, was obliged to turn out of No. 6, and go into No. 4. But a little time elapsed ere the girl was told to put the friar in No. 8, and the poor priest thinking that every body was mad in the house, sturdily resolved to quit it the next morning, crept into the damp sheets of No. 8. But he was to enjoy no peace there. Betty was again directed to put the friar into No. 3, and with tears in her eyes she obeyed. In about an hour the landlady concluded to go to bed herself, and the friar was ordered into her room. Wondering what it all meant, Betty roused up the priest, and told him he must go into No. 2. The monk crossed himself, counted his beads, and went into No. 2.

It so happened that the landlord was troubled with the green-eyed monster. Going up to bed, therefore, before his wife, his suspicions were confirmed by seeing between his own sheets, a man sound asleep. To rouse the sleeper and kick him into the street was the work of a moment; nor was the mistake explained until next day, when the priest informed the innkeeper what outrages had been committed upon him, and he learned to his amazement, that he had been serving the whole night as a warming pan.

ANECDOTES OF DR. NETTLETON.

A man once said to him, "I sincerely desire to be a Christian. I have often gone to the house of God, hoping that something which should be said might be sent home upon my mind by the Spirit of God, and be blessed to my salvation."—You "are willing then, are you not," said Dr. N, "that I should converse with you, hoping that my conversation may be the means of your conversion?" "I am," he replied. "If you are willing to be a Christian," said Dr. N, "you are willing to perform the duties of religion; for this is what is implied in being a Christian—Are you willing to perform these duties?" "I do not know but I am." "You are the head of a family. One of the duties of which religion is family prayer." "It should be," he replied, "if I were a Christian. But it cannot be the duty of such a man as I am, to pray. The prayers of the wicked are an abomination unto the Lord." 'And is it not," said Dr. N., "an abomination unto the Lord, to live without prayer? But just let me show you how you deceive yourself. You think you really desire to be converted. But you are not willing even to be convicted. Just as soon as I mention a duty which you are neglecting, you begin to excuse and justify yourself, on purpose to keep your sin out of sight. You are not willing to see that it is a heinous sin to live in the neglect of of family prayer. How can you expect to be brought to repentance until you are willing to see your sinfulness? And how can you flatter yourself that you really desire to be a Christian, while you thus close your eyes against the truth?"

A young lady, who was under concern of mind, said to him, "I certainly do desire to be a Christian. I desire to be holy. I would give you all the world to have an interest in Christ." He replied, "What you say, will not bear examination. If you really desire religion for what it is, there is nothing to hinder you from possessing it. I can make a representation which will show you your heart, if you are willing to see it." "I am," said she. "It will look very bad," said he, "but if you are willing to see it, I will make the representation. Suppose you were a young lady of fortune;—and suppose a certain young man should desire to obtain your fortune;—and should for that reason, conclude to pay his addresses to you. But he does not happen to be pleased with your person. He does not love you, but hates you. And suppose he should come to you, and say, I really wish I could love you, but I do not. I would give all the world if I could love you, but I cannot. What would you think of that young man?"

A person once said in his presence, that to inculcate upon sinners their dependence on God for a new heart, is suited to discourage effort, and to lead them to sit down in despair. He replied, "the very reverse of this is true. Suppose a number of men are locked up in a room, playing cards. Some person informs them that the roof of the building is on fire, and that they must make their escape, or they will perish in the flames. Says one of them, 'we need not be in haste, we shall have time to finish the game.' 'But,' says the person who gave the alarm, 'your door is locked.' 'No matter for that,' he replies, 'I have the key in my pocket, and can open it at any moment.' 'But I tell you that key will not open the door.' 'Won't it?' he exclaims; and rising from the table, flies to the door, and exerts himself to the utmost to open it. So sinners, while they believe there is no difficulty in securing their salvation at any moment, quiet their consciences, and silence their fears. But when they are taught that such is the wickedness of their hearts, that they will never repent unless God interposes by his regenerating grace, they are alarmed, and begin to inquire in deep distress what they shall do to be saved."—*Memoir.*

THE CHURCH OF ROME.—There are now, throughout the world, 147 Roman Catholic archbishops, 584 bishops, 71 vicars apostolical, 9 prefects, 3 apostolicals. and 3267 missionaries. The number of the faithful mayamount to 200,000,000,000 In the course of the present century (from 1800 to 1842) forty new episcopal sees had been created.—*London Times.*

Two hundred thousand millions of Roman Catholics! So it stands in our foreign journal. Evidently an egregious blunder of the press or pen. The highest estimated population of the globe is 938,000,000; according to Le Brun, only 653,000,000. The latter authority makes the number of Roman Catholics in the world 116,000,000, which is probably as near the truth as can be expected—*Ch. Rep.*

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice, during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of the different branches of their profession. All calls in the two cities and the surrounding country will be promptly attended to.

A few Students will be received at their office.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1844—d&wtf

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle. Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq ,
Wilson McCandless,"	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	
P. Mulvany,	

NOTICE.

☞Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.

March 7, 1844.—d&wly.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, mill gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.

april 5—d&w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account

W. W. WALLACE,

april 5- d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who know themselves indebted to the Estate of James Glover, formerly of Allegheny County, deceased, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to either of us. SAMUEL MARSHALL,
J. G. McLEAN.
dec 10—w6t* Executors.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29, 1842.

MESSRS. DICKINSON & GOODWIN:—This may certify that I have been a subject of Inflammatory Rheumatism for the last eighteen years, and often confined to my bed from four to six weeks by each attack. I have tried every popular remedy that the most celebrated of the Medical Faculty of New York could prescribe, besides any quantity of quack medicines, but did not obtain permanent relief.

Soon after resuming my residence in Hartford, I had the most severe attack I ever had. I was confined to my room two months, and when I left it I was scarcely able to walk, and not without the most severe pain. My lameness continued from last October to June following.

Having business in New York last February, I was there introduced to a gentleman by the name of Thomas Hogan, who highly recommended Bristol's Sarsaparilla. He told me he had been confined to his bed eight months with Rheumatism and Scrofula, and his physicians had given him up as past recovery. He used fifteen bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and it was to this medicine alone that he attributed his present existence.

I concluded to defer the trial until I returned to Hartford, and again consult my physician, whose prescription I followed till May without relief. I then bought Bristol's Sarsaparilla of you, and continued taking it according to directions. After taking five bottles, I found immediate relief. I then visited New York again, and was then introduced to Mr Bristol, who advised me by all means to persevere. I called on twenty individuals of the first respectability, who had been cured of all the ills that flesh is heir to, who all attributed their restoration to health entirely to this invaluable medicine. With all this testimony, I continued till I had taken sixteen bottles, which has restored me to perfect health. I shall be happy at any time to give any one all the information that I am possessed of, in regard to this invaluable medicine, and confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with the diseases for which it is recommended.

Respectfully, yours, S. L. MOORE.

☞ Other certificates of the efficacy of this valuable medicine, filling a book of 93 pages, may be seen at the store of the subscribers, where the article can be had wholesale and retail.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co,
dec6 corner 6th and Wood sts

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians have placed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphans Court of said County for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 23d day of December next.

Account of William Eichbaum and Jane Gray Administrators of the Estate of John B. Gray, late of the City of Pittsburgh, decd.

Account of Augustus Harje, Administrator of the Estate of John Glass, late of Allegheny city, decd.

Account of Josephine N. Maitland, Administratrix of the Estate of Peter Maitland, late of Allegheny City, decd.

Account of George Stewart, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Stewart, late of Allegheny city, decd.

Account of Gabriel Adams and John Sterrett, Administrators of the Estate of William Liken, late of Wilkins township, decd.

Account of Jennet Aiken, Executrix of the Estate of John Aiken, late of Allegheny city, decd.

Account of Ezra C. Chamberlain Administrator of the Estate of Mellen Chamberlain, decd

Account of John Tomer and George Croil, Administrators of the Estate of David Croil, late of Peebles township, decd.

Account of James Sutch and John Patterson, Executors of the Estate of John Turner, late of Peebles township, decd.

Account of Henry Potter, Administrator of the Estate of John Murray, late of Jefferson township, decd.

Account of John Stoner and Thomas Duncan, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Lenue, late of Indiana township, decd.

Guardianship Account of John A. Nesbit, Guardian of the Estate of Augustus Herriot, one of the minor children of David Herriott, late of Fayette township decd.

Guardianship account of Robert S. Cassat, Guardian of the Estate of Eliza A. Adams, minor child of Gilbert Adams.

nov 26-d1&w4t. P. A. MADEIRA, Register.

A FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATE in St Clair township, seven miles from Pittsburgh, containing about 53 acres of land, of good quality, with the following improvements, to wit: a good dwelling house and frame barn, a large orchard of fruit trees in bearing, with about 40 acres cleared and under good fence; the balance first rate timber. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to WM. MILHOLLAND, at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, or to the subscribers, near the premises.

N. B. Terms made easy. JOHN WATTS,
dec 2-Tw6t ISAAC KING.

STRAY COW

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Versailles township, on Monday, the 18th of November. The descriptions of the cow are as follows:—Brown sides, white back, white belly, a crop out of each ear, supposed to be seven years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

dec 2-w3t* ISRAEL G. HECKMAN.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL MONTGOMERY, late of Pitt township, deceased, were this day granted to me. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent will forward them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to the estate of said decedent will make immediate payment. WM. ARTHURS, Administrator,

Nov. 29, 1841—nov30w6t* Pitt township.

FOR RENT.

A FARM and Tavern House, in Plum Township, Allegheny County, adjoining the Saltsburgh Road, 14 miles from Pittsburgh. For particulars apply to

nov 26-w3t* ROBERT ROSS, Resident.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Abishai Way, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, postoffice, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard Gray, Allegheny city; or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley-bottom P. O., near the premises. DAVID SHIELDS.

nov 22-d3t&wtf

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14. 1843—tf.

STRAY MARE.

BROKE in the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Fayette Township, Allegheny county, on the 10th November, a Bay Mare, with black legs, Main and Tail, with a star in her forehead, and a white spot on her nose, shod all round, supposed to be six years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the Mare away, or else he will be dealt with according to law. ROBBRT M'KNIGHT,

nov 26-w3t* Near Noblestown.

SELLERS'

MUCH USED & HIGHLY POPULAR MEDICINES

EXTRACT from the Pittsburgh Daily Advocate:—"We have a horror for nostrums in general, but here is one which we volunteer to recommend to all who are afflicted with coughs. We were seriously a sufferer from a violent cough a few days since, and a bottle of Imperial Cough Syrup, which we bought of Messrs. Shinn & Sellers, relieved us perfectly. It is no trifling merit of this Syrup that it is quite agreeable to the palate. In common humanity, we must recommend the Imperial Cough Syrup to all who are suffering from fresh colds."

NEW CUMBERLAND, Dec. 6, 1843.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir: This is to certify that I bought of Bonsall & Grafton, one bottle of your Vermifuge, and gave it to three of my children from twenty months to five years old, and it took from them sixty to one hundred and fifty worms of the largest size, and gave them immediate relief. I therefore recommend your Vermifuge in preference to all others with which I am acquainted.

LEVI COLVER.

Sellers' original, only true and genuine cure for

LIVER COMPLAINT

and other diseases arising from a diseased state of the Liver. Read the following:

GREENVILLE, Augusta Co., Va., May 8, 1844.

Mr. R E Sellers—Dear Sir: You will please send me 12 doz. boxes more of your Liver Pills; I have nearly sold out. People who have had them say they are decidedly the best Pill ever used in this country. I think I shall be able to sell a great many more than I have done heretofore, as persons who have used them are recommending them very highly, and I have a much greater demand for them than I have had since I commenced selling them. Yours, B. F. GRAHAM.

☞Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
No. 20 Wood street. Pittsburgh.

Sold also by J. Mitchell and H. P. Schwarts, Allegheny

nov 18

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3¼ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at No 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

HEPATIC ELIXIR,

A NEW remedy for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness and Sourness of Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Headache, Asthma, Rheumatism, Female Obstructions and Weakness, and all other complaints arising from a diseased state of the liver and its secretions.

JOHN STARKWEATHER, M. D.,
Upton, Mass, Sole Proprietor.

From the Rev. M. Burdett.—This may certify that Mrs Burdett has been afflicted with an affection of the liver for 5 years, and during the first 4 years of her illness, was under the care of several physicians, but her disease appeared to be increasing in malignity, and the prospect of her recovery becoming more doubtful, until being made acquainted with the success which had attended Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir in similar cases, she was prevailed upon to make use of it, and, from this time, has been gradually recovering, and I can cheerfully recommend it as a valuable remedy for such complaints.

M. BURDETT,
Pastor of the church in South Northbridge.

South Northbridge, Sept. 1, 1840.

CASE OF LIVER COMPLAINT,
☞ Of Twenty-five years standing. ☜

This may certify that for 25 years I was afflicted with a pain in my side, which was frequently so severe as entirely to incapacitate me for labor. I have been under the care and treatment of various physicians, without any permanent benefit. Hearing of the many cures effected by the Hepatic Elixir, prepared by Dr. Starkweather, I was induced to give it a trial, and am happy to say that it has entirely removed my complaint. I have felt no symptoms of it for more than a year past.

AMOS WHITE.

Northbridge, March 30, 1844.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
corner Sixth and Wood sts.
oct 26—w Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-ache.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for the rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine, for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

OLIVER MORGAN.

This is to certify that a niece of mine was very ill with a Liver Complaint. She obtained one box of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which she took, and received much benefit from the same. She is now taking the second box and is nearly recovered, and I believe it was the Pills that relieved her, as she took no other medicine. I would therefore cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under that disease. JOSEPH BOYD.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted for six years with a Liver Complaint, and have applied to different physicians, and all to little or no effect, until I made use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. In taking two boxes of them I am nearly restored to perfect health. S. DAVIS.

Mr. Jonathan Kidd:—Sir, I call to inform you of the virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, in the case of my wife, who was induced to try one box, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second. Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I can get money I will buy them by the dozen to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R. COCHRAN.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale and retail, corner of Fourth and Wood sts, Pittsburgh; and also by JOHN SARGANT, H. P. SCHWARTZ, and J. MITCHELL, Druggists, Allegheny. aug 5—w

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

PROMPTLY expelled Worms to an almost incredible number! To substantiate the above facts, many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that a new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame; and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives, annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a son of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, Owner of Water Forge, and other Works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave one dose to a child five years old, from which it expelled two hundred and thirty three large worms: and to a girl ten years old, from which it expelled seventy nine; two to a boy six years old, which expelled one hundred and twenty, and still there remains nearly one half of the vial. ABIGAL HOUSTON.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave two doses to a boy nine years old, which expelled two hundred and one very large worms; to a boy seven years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and ninety nine; to one five years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and fifty; and to a babe twenty months old I gave one, which brought away fifty seven, making in all six hundred and fifty seven worms; and there still remained one dose. JOSEPH GRAY, Esq.

Mouth of Booth's Creek, Monongalia county, Va.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale and retail, corner Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh; and also by J. SARGANT, H P. SCHWARTZ and JOHN MITCHELL Druggists, Allegheny. aug. 3-wtf

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons other than those who are legally authorised to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

WM. TATE, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pensylvania.

SILAS T. JEWELL,
apr 26—wlyT. Agent for the Patentee.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms. Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

No 65 Market Street,

ROBERT H. PEEBLES,

HAS just received and is now opening at No 65 Market street, a complete and extensive assortment of all descriptions of HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SALDERY, which he has recently selected himself, from this falls importations, at New York and Philadelphia. He is now prepared to receive orders for every variety of articles in his line of business. His arrangements with the European factories, through their agents in this country, will enable him to keep a constant supply, and enable him to correspond with the importers at New York and Philadelphia.

Determined to secure the patronage of MERCHANTS in the COUNTRY, he has made the most liberal arrangements for keeping up his stock, and at prices that will meet with their approval. To this class of customers he would particularly address himself, having made his purchases expressly with a view to their custom.

Steamboat and House Furnishers will find themselves fully supplied with articles in their line.

Mechanics of all kinds will find a complete assortment of Planes, Edged Tools, Files, Anvils and Vices.

R. H. P. is also sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of Locks and other articles manufactured at Birmingham, by James Patterson, Jr., where orders for all articles of his manufacture will be received and promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Oct 14 1843—wtf